The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 24 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

30, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on applioation.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINANG	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	13,37,432	9	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PIECES NATURAL WHITE WATERPROOF CANVAS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following goods:—

60 pieces Natural White Waterproof Canvass, each 36in. by 36 yards.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of the New General Post Office, near the Victoria Terminus, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, full plate Sanderson camera with Goerz Dagan 6.8 lens with dark slides, developing and enlarging box, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, marble-sets of table clocks, Collard and Collard iron framed cottage piano, solid brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, graphophone machine with records, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Love, Esq., J.P., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th January, 1918, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), by order of the owner, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemed), situate and lying and being at Rampart Row and Ropewalk Lane within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house and building formerly belonging to Sorabji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and others, but now of Bai Pirozbai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the West by Ropewalk Lane, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Pestonji Framji Talati and now of Haji Ali Bebany and on or towards the South by Rampart Row aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bom... Old No. 75, New No. 3865, Old S... 1502, and New Surv... messuage, tenement ... assessed by the Colle... Ward A. No. 1174 ... 29 and 1-3.

For further particulars ... sale, apply to the Undersign...

BONA-FIDE SA...

On THURSDAY the 31st ... 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Maldon ... Marine Lines, Messrs. BENNETT ... are instructed to sell by Public Auc... valuable teak and blackwood, ... carved furniture, drawing room ... cabinets oleographs, paintings, rich ... field sofas, cushions chairs, brass ... standard lamps, drawing room carpets, ... boards, dining tables and chairs, almy... and cupboards by Benjamin, iron be... steads, iron safe by Chubb, chest of drawers, large Chival glass, meatsafe, kitchen utensils, ice box, garden pots, etc. etc., the property of T. W. Bonner Esq., Loco-Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogue will be published and property on view 2 days before the sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
GRAND AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Furniture.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes, and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale), at the Ground Floor of "Raval," Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum, very valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture, such as Bohimain cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, swings, electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and washhand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, rich vases and figures and many, other articles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhai, C.I.E., of Joonagndh.

Catalogues will be published and the above is now on view.

N.B.—We recommend the public to view the articles as they are very seldom seen in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Japanese Farina or Topioco flours.

On SATTEDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

150 bags 2 cwt each Japanese second quality Farina (or Topioco flour).

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchaser.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS SULPHATE OF ALUMINIUM.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajan and Co., at their godown at Old Modi Khana Street No. 211/13, opposite to a firewood shop and on account and at the risk of the Chemical and Hardware Agency, will sell by Public Auction,

250 bags Sulphate of Aluminium, each of about 1¼ to 1½ cwts.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 6 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 15-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1000

[illegible]ANURE (GUANO) [illegible]at cheapest rates:—[illegible]WIS, Sitaram Building, [illegible]d, Bombay. 1931

[illegible]RE" is a BRITISH MADE [illegible]WRITER. Hence efficiency [illegible]ith durability. Sole Agents, [illegible]ORTHAND AND TYPEWRIT[illegible]UDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, [illegible]

[illegible]ttle Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS [illegible]tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also [illegible]rted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriag[illegible] extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHIS[illegible]TAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 1906

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a **PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1945**

A SCIENCE GRADUATE with Sanskri as his Second language is required as an ASSISTANT TEACHER in the local English school. Experience of teaching will be given preference. Starting salary Rs. 60 per mensem with good prospects. Service pensionable. Applicants must apply with their original testimonials, to:—MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan. Baria State. Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1922

WANTED for the Postal Departmen of the British East Africa Protectorate Government, qualified TELEGRAPHISTS having at least two years' experience. Salary Rs. 80 per month, subject to re-adjustment after 2 months' trial in East Africa. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 2013

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced M.A., B.Sc., or B.A., and an UNDERGRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply in person to the MANAGER. 1869

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with knowledge of Book-keeping, as well as an experienced English knowing Hindu Mehtajee. Good Salary to deserving men Apply Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2034

WANTED—A GOVERNESS as a COMPANION and TEACHER for a daughter of a Prince. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED—A SALESMAN for a well established firm, in Mill and Ginning line. An expert and qualified person should apply. Salary according to capacity of work. Apply Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1953

WANTED—A SPINNING and a WEAVING MASTER for a mill in the Punjab. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2076

WANTED—TRAINED NURSES for State General Hospital on salary Rs. 30 each rising to Rs. 40 (Rs. 2 every 2 years) with Rs. 15 uniform allowance. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Baroda. 2067

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT for a mercantile firm in London. Apply with copies of testimonials stating the lowest salary expected to Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good machanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED—A competent TEACHER on Rs. 42 per mensem, on the Temporary Establishment. Applications stating age and experience with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—The ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., P.W.D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2041

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—An all-round SALESMAN, one having experience of Import Export Business, especially Japanese sundry lines preferred. Knowledge of correspondence, accountancy and typewriting essential. Apply stating lowest salary with copies of testimonials to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2066

WANTED for the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate Government:—3 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Military duty for the duration of the War on a salary of Rs. 200 per month with free rations and quarters; 1 SUPERNUMERARY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for one year only on a salary of Rs. 180 per month; SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Civil Department, but liable to Military service, if and when required, for a period of three years, on a salary of Rs. 130 per month to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications and experience; 4 COMPOUNDERS for a period of three years—salary Rs. 35 per month rising to Rs. 100 per month. All must be qualified men holding diplomas recognised by the Indian Government. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diploma to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 2040

CLERKS are required to enrol for the *Duration of the War* for service in the Field with the Supply and Transport Corps on a salary of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 according to the qualifications whilst under training in India and rise to Rs. 50 on proved competence in their work and proceeding on Field Service whether in India or overseas. Additional to the salary mentioned above when on Field Service they will receive consolidated rates of pay Rs. 80 minimum, Rs. 120 maximum according to the grade which will be assigned to them with reference to their qualifications. Qualifications required are:—Education, at least, equivalent to the Entrance Standard of one of the Indian Universities and applicants with previous experience will be preferred. No candidate will be engaged unless he is willing to proceed on Service when required to do so, and, also is passed physically fit for the services and signs the agreement which can be seen on application. Application should be submitted to either of these three officers:—(1) Officer i/c Supply Contracts & Depots, Poona Division, Poona, (2) Officer i/c Supply Depot. Divisional Headquarters, Poona, (3) Officer i/c Supply Depot, Bombay. 1910

WANTED.

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1805

WANTED—Any Attorney's Firm ready to incur all the expenses previously to win two big cases true to their cause against First Class States in Bombay Presidency. For particulars please communicate with "DESAI BROTHERS," c/o The Manager, Bonded Liquor Warehouse, Bassein. Bombay. 1918

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 8,000 under personal or valuable moveable property security, or both. Apply to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2014

WANTED for a small Parsi family from Middle of March to Middle of June, one fully FURNISHED FLOOR, in good healthy locality, with electric light and fan. Facing sea much preferred. Apply with full details to Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1929

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—Three DYNAMOS, one of 110 Volt., 200 Amps., 450 Reves; one 2,200 Volt., 19.7 amps., one 110 Volt., 42 amps., and others. Apply DAWOODBHAI N. CHUNIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay. 1954

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co., pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—From 1st Feb. "TEHMINA LODGE," situated at Nasik Road, Deolali. Please write or see Dr. P. D. BHIVANDIVALA, 121, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 2049

TO LET—A Three storied BUILDING, in Medows Street, with Shops, either for Offices or, Residential purposes, and Hostels. Apply sharp to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. 2051

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi. The Mills is in complete working order and is being worked under a lease.

For further particulars please apply to—

MR. SRI RAM (Senior),
Bar-at-Law,
Official Liquidator,
2071 Pati Ram Street, Delhi.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE remaining four lectures of the above series will be delivered in the University Library on the undermentioned days, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

LECTURE III—TUESDAY, 29th January.
LECTURE IV—WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
LECTURE V—THURSDAY, 31st January.
LECTURE VI—FRIDAY, 1st February.

Lecturer—Prof. D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A. The lectures are open to the public.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1918. 2068

NOTICE.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MEMBERS, who do not get their letters or Literature posted by us, are requested to inform the Secretaries of their proper address.

251, Hornby Road, Fort. 2021

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I. SEALED TENDERS for the services of an auctioneer to sell metals and unserviceable stores at Kirkee Arsenal from 1st April, 1918, to 31st March, 1920, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in-Charge, Arsenal, Kirkee, up to 12 noon on the 19th February, 1918.

II. Tender Forms can be had from the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge, Arsenal, Kirkee, on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

E. P CARTER, Lieut.-Col. R.A.
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Kirkee Arsenal,
24th January, 1918. 2020

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited up to the 28th February, 1918, for the purchase of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in liquidation) inclusive of cotton, cloth, yarn, stores etc.

The Mill is working and is situated at Jubbulpore in the C. P. and contains 15,295 ring spindles and 389 power looms.

The property is open to inspection

For further particulars apply to:—

THE OFFICE ASSISTANT
to Liquidators,
The Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Mills, Ld.,
Hanoomantal,
1842 Jubbulpore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER & Co. LTD., have REMOVED to New Offices situated at BALLARD ROAD, Opposite New Custom House, BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 277.
Telephone No. 288. 2069

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing a Building at Gamdevi will be received by the undersigned on Thursday, the 31st January, 1918.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, Specifications of Works, etc., can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHABOOCHA,
Architects, &c.

7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 26th January, 1918. 2073

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a direction contained in Consent Decree dated 10th day of December, 1917, in Suit No. 180 of 1917, Keroba Kashinath Bhatker, Viswanath Pandurang Bhatker, Yemnabai, widow of Eknath Ganoba Bhatker and Vithabai daughter of Eknath Ganoba Bhatker, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client Mr. Lalbhai Ruda, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having any interest in or claims against the said property in any manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser herein at Esplanade Road, Mercantile Bank Building, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Carpenter Street, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1687, New No. 8810, Old Survey No. 464 and New Survey No. 5208 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6550, Street No. 27, 29 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the 1st Carpenter Street on the East by the house of Meghji Purshotam on the South by a Sweeper's passage and on the West by the property of Gangabai widow of Krishnaji Bhiwji Limboowala.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1918.
PAYNE & Co.,
2072 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. [illegible] Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any interest or claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Purchaser at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land forming part of a larger piece of land situate at Nesbit Road near Mazagon in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three square yards and one hundred and thirty-three upon four hundred and fifty of a square yard or thereabouts which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under Old No. 13, New No. D/16236, Old Survey No. 568, New Survey No. 1/3614 and is bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Dhunjisha Hormusji Karaka but now of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on or towards the North by the said Nesbit Road and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Edulji Dustoor Pesotanji Sanjana but now of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, together with the edifices and buildings built and standing thereon, known as "The Diamond Jubilee Buildings" and which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E Nos. 6084, to 6088, 6066, 6089, Street Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23-1, 24.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1918.
PAYNE & Co.,
2070 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMRAO BALWANTRAO BHIWANKAR has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, sale, devise, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed at the expiration of the aforesaid period without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will then be considered and treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249 and New Survey No. 4947 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7665, Street No. 131 and containing by admeasurement 127 5/9 (one hundred and twenty-seven and five-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Oomaji and on or towards the South by the property of Rama Gangaji.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1918.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2074

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VASSONJI DOSSA KALYAN, of Karachi, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,094 square yards or thereabouts of which a part admeasuring 1,077 square yards, is freehold land and the rest admeasuring 17 square yards, is leasehold land and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2986 and Street Nos. 8, 10 and 12 and bounded on the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jairaj Makanji, on the North partly by the Dharamshala of Jairaj Makanji and partly by the Dharamshala of the Bhomier caste and on the South by the Dharamshala of the Motchee (Shoemaker) community.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1918.
MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2075

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. WASUDEO BAPUJI and KHANDERAO BAPUJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client Mr. JOHARMAL SARUPCHAND. All persons having any claim in to upon or against the said properties or either of them by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure admeasuring 1,613 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dady Sett's Agiary Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 375, New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261, New Survey No. 398 and Municipal C Ward Nos. 4163, 4164, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169, 4538, Street Nos. 2-3, 47-49-51-53-55, 1-2, 57-59, 29 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Anant Rishis Wady Lane, on or towards the East partly by the property secondly, hereinafter described and partly by the property of Gajanan Moreshwar, on or towards the South by Dady Sett Agiary Street and on or towards the West by the property of Vishwasrao Shivashankar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Anant Rishis Dart, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 375, New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261, New Survey No. 398, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Anant Rishis Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Chanda Ramji, on or towards the South partly by the property firstly hereinabove described and partly by the property of Gajanan Moreshwar and on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1918.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
2064 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 79 BALES NEWS PRINTING PAPERS.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Roonas No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "Vinstra."

79 bales News Printing Papers, size 20 by 30, 27 by 40, 22½ by 35.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 10 CASES MOSQUITO NET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Girdharidas Radhakishandas, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Cowasji and Co., Government Contractors, of Frere Road, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

10 cases each containing about 2,000 to 2,300 yards Mosquito Net.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of Sale.

SALE OF 4 CASES GREY FLANNEL AND KHAKI CORD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Bank concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Cowasji and Co., Government Contractors, Frere Road, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the above consignment.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the household furniture of a gentleman consisting of one drawing room suite of 10 pieces tapestry lined, one large cabinet, mirror back and with inlaid panel doors, chest of drawer, hat stand, marble top hexagon table, teapoys, carpets, door curtains and chucks bronze and porcelain table ornaments, vases, carved wood centre pieces, stands, pictures, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

3 LAST THREE NIGHTS 3
of Present
GALA ATTRACTION
AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
LATEST NOVEL MUSICAL BURLESQUE
CARMIN-E-TTA
OR
Made in the Mountains
GAIETY'S
Strolling Players
IN
MERRY MOMENTS
THURSDAY JANY. 31st
Another Star Production
MELBOURNE'S
NAVAL REVUE
THE PASSING SHOW
SEE THE
BOMBARDMENT, BATTLESHIP IN ACTION, etc.

NEW
ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
FURTHER THUNDERING INSTALMENT
OF
PATRIA! PATRIA!
In which the Great American
WAR PREPARATIONS
WILL BE SEEN.
THIS FIFTH INSTALMENT
COMMENCES SATURDAY 26th JANUARY.
PATRIA and BESS
are entrapped in new meshes.
How Donald comes to their rescue.
This serial has been supplied by Mr. M. C. Patel, Sub-agent, Pathe Freres, Kalbadevi.
USUAL HALF PRICES.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA.
Lamington Road—North.
TO-NIGHT!
An Enjoyable Programme
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
Latest news from Home in moving pictures.
THE
AMERICAN GIRL
Three new thrilling Episodes of this popular Series, each forming a complete story in itself.
FOOLSHEAD!
FOOLSHEAD!
An Itala comic, full of uproarious fun and merriment.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

DID MARY PAGE
KILL DAVID POLLOCK?
See the sequel in
the Great Essanay Super-Serial
THE STRANGE CASE
OF
MARY PAGE.
THE MOST ENTHRALLING SERIAL STORY EVER FILMED
Presenting a most unusual Murder Mystery and the history of an unconquerable love in fifteen vivid two-part episodes.
EPISODES Nos. 10, 11, and 12.
Now Showing At
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO.

NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45

PACKED HOUSE YESTERDAY.

YESTERDAY PEOPLE TURNED AWAY

CROWDED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

DE VILLIERS

Better Than Ever. Greater Than Ever.

Do Not Miss This Programme.

It is Better than the first.

Price as Usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE GRAND SUPREME SERIAL

A Photo-play of great Success.

The Matchless, Mighty, Intrepid

PROTEA

in an entirely new adventurous job:

"THE MYSTERY OF THE CASTLE OF MALMORT."

Six Big Episodes in 12 Stupendous Reels.

Commencing this week, at the

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD. TELEPHONE 2020.

TO-NIGHT

4th instalment of

MYSTERY OF THE

DOUBLE CROSS

featuring

MOLLIE KING

and

LEON BARRY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Topical.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

Travel.

PINCHED

by

LONESOME LUKE

The King of all Comedians

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. DAILY.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

At Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

To-night! Monday, 28th January!! To-night!!!

AND

Every following night during the week at 9-30 p.m.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

AT

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

ALL NEW ACTS! ALL NEW ITEMS!!

See the Monkeys doing Military drill and Dining at an Hotel, etc., etc.

Our Monkeys are a show of which the whole of Bombay is talking.

New equestrian feats. New animal acts. New acrobats. Jumblers. Riders and Clowns.

LITTLE DAMO

The miniature SANDOW only 12 years old holding a stone weighing 1200 lbs. on chest.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 4-45 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at All India General Agency, 419 Thakurdwar, opposite Indu Prakash Press.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. For further particulars see handbills.

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* J. W. Wallet, *Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S LEADING PICTURE THEATRE

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10. p.m.

For the first time on the Empire Screen Pathe's Beautiful Cinema Star

GLADYS HULETTE

In a new Gold Rooster Play.

"MISS NOBODY"

Next Saturday, 2nd February, for the first time on a Bombay Screen

MATHESON LANG IN THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Matheson Lang, the famous English Actor, in the Character of "SHYLOCK", in which he created such a sensation some years ago in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45.

3 FINAL EPISODES

of the Sensational Serial

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

WHO IS THE SHIELDING SHADOW?

He will be discovered THIS WEEK!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS

Seventh week in Bombay and still as popular as the initial weeks.

A conglomeration of talent hitherto unequalled for

DARING!

GRACE!! AND

GRANDEUR!!!

GRAND REPRISALS,

MONDAY JANUARY 28—No. 1 Programme.

TUESDAY JANUARY 29—No. 2 Prog.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30—No. 3 Programme.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY JANUARY 31st and FEBRUARY 1st.

By SPECIAL REQUEST

THE WILD WEST SKETCH

ENTITLED.

FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 2 & 3 FEB

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS TENDERED TO

F. E. AND MADAME FILLIS

A COMPILATION OF SELECTED BILL

ILLUMINATED MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL

NIGHT:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, & As. 8.

MATINEE:—Rs. 2, 1, & As. 8.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY

PLAN AT ROSE & CO. & AT THE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES

PATHE GAZETTE.

"DRAKE'S LOVE STORY."

"HONOUR THY FATHER."

"DEAN'S DRESS REFORM"

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Yours faithfully,

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It will pay you to know that The Military Pensioners Company, solely composed of ex-Military men, have, with a view to ameliorate and cheapen the living conditions of Military men, both European and Indian, projected an undertaking at their Address, BENGALI-POORA, NEAR DETAIL LINES, BOMBAY, whereby Military men will be able to secure their supplies in the following lines without hitch or hindrance.

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Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 22nd.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		
" " Imports		Nil
Mid Americans spot trading value		23.26
Egyptian F.G.F. spot asked rdly		29.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar	30.92
	May	30.12
	July	30.17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	29.75
	May	29.46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 22nd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.48
February	22.24
March	22.83
April	22.54
May	22.42

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan	22.01
Jan.-Feb	21.91
Feb.-Mar	21.82
March-April	21.73
April-May	21.65
May-June	21.57
June-July	21.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 22nd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's closings
January	29 60
March	27 95
May	27.45

No change.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 22nd.

U. S. Bengal Good	—	—	—	17.16
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	17.53
" " Fine	—	—	—	17.90
Nos. 1 Oomras Good	—	—	—	18.92
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	19.28
" " Fine	—	—	—	19.64
Broach Good	—	—	—	21.55
" Fully Good	—	—	—	17.80
" Fine	—	—	—	22.05
Scinde Good	—	—	—	17 16
" Fully Good	—	—	—	17 53
" Fine	—	—	—	17 90

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan 25th.

The Silver Spot	—	—	43 5/8
The Tone of Silver—Quiet.			
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	—	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	—	—	4
" Wise Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	4 3/4
" 6 "	—	—	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	—	—	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	—	—	3 5/8
Consols 2½%	—	—	38½
Exchequer Bonds 5% Sterling Loan	—	—	95½
Government Securities 5%	—	—	98
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	—	—	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 25th.

3½% 1925—1928	—	—	—	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	—	—	—	£99⅜
5% New	—	—	—	£93 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 25th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 Rs ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Inactive	—	800
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Inactive	—	800

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 Rs. ex-Ship — No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	—	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta January Sellers D.D.	—	17/4½
Fine White Java D. & F. Calcutta January Sellers Dull	—	20/4½

Tone:—Buyers ideas are quite a shilling below sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	—	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Value Steadier	—	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 26.

This morning the quotations for Good Broach April were Rs. 607 Exchange and Rs. 609/10 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 606½ and after touching Rs. 604 gradually improved to Rs. 612, with a moderate enquiry. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 610, and the market closed easier at Rs. 608½. Only the Liverpool opener of Tuesday is so far to hand, but in the bazaar there were rumours of an improvement in the Home markets.

We have a favourable opinion of the market, and though we may see fluctuations we expect higher prices later on.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	—	606 1/2
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	March	—	602
" " Khandesh	"	—	566
" " Muthia	"	—	527
" " Bengal	"	—	486
Fully Good Broach	"	—	614
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	—	598
" M. G. Westerns	"	—	

BULLION.

The silver market was dull.
Bar Gold 28-11.
Sovereign 17-14.
Silver Ready ex-duty 100-3.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 100-6.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/5 1/32.
3 months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 months' sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Re 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Re 301.
T. T. on Japan Re 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922 99-12-0
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 69½.
4½ per cent Port Trust long-dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust long-dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal long-dated 79½.
4 per cent Municipal short-dated 90.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust long-dated 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There was a small fluctuation in the share market and a limited business was put through. The market is without any new feature.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2022/8, Swadeshis 1912/8, Simplex 917/8, Shapurjis 137/8, Pearls 695, Madhavjees 2365, Kohinoors 1145, Indore Malwas 382/8, Finlays 420, Davids 615, Currimbhoys 425, Crescents 261/4, Centurys 445, Nagpurs 2617/8, Indian Cement 332/8, Katnis ordinary 290, Katnis deferreds 1557/8, Tatas ordinary 395, Deferreds 1175, British Burma Petroleum 8/12, Bombay Burma 1065, and Bombay Steam 295.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2010, Swadeshis 1910, Simplex 912/8, Shapurjis 136/4, Madhavjees 2250, Kohinoors 1140, Indore Malwas 385, Indian Bleachings 265, Davids 625, Currimbhoys 422/8, Crescents 256/4, Nagpurs 2610, Bombay Uniteds 860, Advances 1025, Tatas Deferreds 1180.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At the share market to-day coal shares ruled steady, but somewhat irregular, attention being confined to a few favourite stocks, such as Lakurka, Raneegunge and Jainty West. Jute mill shares ruled easier owing to a lack of buying power, only a small business being reported. In the industrial section Midnapore Zemindary new shares continues to attract attention with buyers over at Rs. 231. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bilbera 6-10, 6-14; East Indian 43; Jainty West 11-12, 12; Northern 14, 14-4; Phularitand 12-4, 12-8; Raneegunge 41-4 to 42; Sejooah 22-12, 23, 23-4; South Govindpur 8-2.

Jute:—Alliance ord 533, 536; Auckland pref 113; Barnagore ord 172-8, 171-8, 172 and s.l. 175; Cilve ord 195, 196-8; Delta ord 490; Howrah pref (A) 113; Hooghly ord 66, 66-8; Kankinarrah 575; Northbrook ord 43-4, 43-8; Reliance ord 35, 34; Standard ord 510.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 21-8, 21-12; Bengal Paper ord 112 to 114; Howrah Oil old 76-8; Indian Galvanising 3 o; Kalyanpur Lime 15-12 to 16-4; Midnapur Zemindary new 228 to 231-8; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 16-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-14 to Rs. 68-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-10.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 25th January:—

Cotton	3,705	bales.
Wheat	14,883	owts.
Linseed	11,440	"
Rape, Bal & Mustardseed, etc.	120	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	633	"
Castorseed	2,882	"
Rice	39,076	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	1,600	"
Mowrahseed	Nil	
Gram	2,602	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	1,463	"

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

Moderate rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras and elsewhere, weather has been generally dry. The chief amounts are Tinnevelly one inch, Pamban one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the south of the Peninsula.

DELHI'S PREPARATION FOR CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

At a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, it has been decided to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara to consider several questions relating to the next session of the Indian National Congress. It is understood that the meeting has been fixed for 17th February, when the Reception Committee for the next Congress will be formed. Appeals have already been sent out for co-operation and support.

PASSPORTS TO BASRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Applications by private individuals for passports to Basra should be submitted to the local passports-issuing authority at least two months before the desired date of departure, owing to existing congestion at Basra. Applicants for passports must produce evidence that accommodation is available for them on arrival there. Without such evidence, no application will be considered.

DIMINUTION OF GRANT OF BENGAL COLLEGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The report of the Syndicate of Calcutta University for last year presented to-day, says that in view of the present exigencies, the Government have felt constrained to withhold the grant of one lakh and twenty-nine thousand rupees to private colleges for the present year.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

CARPENTIA WINS THE MELBOURNE PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

The public who assembled in fairly large number had a busy afternoon on Saturday at the Races. It was the ninth extra meeting with a very interesting card of eight events. There were five Arab and three Waler races. Three of the Arab races were terms for newly landed animals and the plate for this class attracted such a large entry that it had to be split into three races. The Mahim Plate for Arabs, in the 2nd Division, was also divided into two sections. The three Waler races found large fields out, especially the Elephanta Plate in which twenty, out of the twenty-one who accepted, ran. A military picket was stationed at Clerk Road owing to the disturbance which took place in the northern parts of the city on Friday night. Their presence at once filled the imagination of gossip-mongers with all sorts of wild reports and it was not long before it was whispered in the enclosure that the mob intended to make a raid on the Totes. Except for few old ladies and other timid individuals who apprehend all kinds of danger, the public at large were too interested in trying to break the Totes themselves in their endeavour to spot outsiders with large dividends. This nearly happened in the third race when two rank outsiders came first and second. They were Look Out who paid Rs. 166.8 for win and Cessation Rs. 285 for place; by far the finest place dividend ever paid. The public must have had a good time throughout as almost all animals that were well fancied won. Ruiz celebrated his appearance on the course yesterday by placing Red Prince a head behind Dowlat, who won the first race. Harrison won the two last races for Mr. Goculdass and Carpentia won the Melbourne Plate easily and Rose rode a fine well judged race on her.

The opening event was the 1st Division of the Mosul Plate. Dowlat started a hot favourite in this race and the fine manner in which he won, justified the great confidence the public placed in him. Red Prince, however, well plloted by Ruiz, gave him a run, but every one could see that Japheth, who has now blossomed into a fine stayer, has absolute confidence in himself and though he won by a head, he had something in hand to ~~ward off~~ The ~~chall~~

The second division of the Mosul Plate was somewhat of an upset. The first on the card was regarded as a moral certainty but the irony of fate would have it that the last horse on the card should win. A good reminder of the scriptural saying: The last shall be first. Conscription succumbed under his weight and was never in the picture. In the third division of the same plate the first horse on the card was again a favourite though Dictate was by no means neglected; both ran as expected. Suferat winning easily.

The small dividend paid on Edward, who has won his first race after many unsuccessful trials since he landed here, is a good instance how the tipsters ply a flourishing trade. Strange to say, that he escaped the attention of the ubiquitous Lakpaty who is by far, the cleverest tipster here. All the same, the public were in the know and Edward started a blazing hot favourite.

The Ayrshire Plate was a very interesting event, all the eleven on the card started, and speculation was brisk throughout, though the bulk of the money was on Athlete. Kinsale was fancied, so was Margreen, Somali, Dorian and Gladiator. Sun Umbrella, who found the distance to his liking ran gamely behind Athlete. He will surely do well in the big meeting.

The most important event of the day was the Melbourne Plate in which a field of eight fine looking animals ran. Tootsie and Carpentia were the favourites and Bandit also had numerous supporters. Tootsie shot her bolt at the head after running in front all the way like a meteor. Carpentia beat her in a splendid manner and Rose deserves his meed of praise for the fine manner he rode the mare. Every one felt genuinely pleased for Mr. Ainsworth who has won his first race this season and we heartily wish that he will win many more before the season is over.

The two last races were won by Mr Goculdass' stable in each instance by Harrison who rode very nicely indeed yesterday. The last race especially was a tough fight between Rose Hill and Palermo.

In reference to our remarks in the issue of the 13th instant on the correctness of the totalizator dividends, Mr. J. Reynolds, the Secretary of the W. I. T. C., has been kind enough to explain us the method employed by Mr. Hodson, the Manager of the totalizator, in calculating the dividends for Wins, Places and Dead Heats. As regards the win dividend, the method is simple enough; the investment on all the horses is added, ten per cent. totalizator commission is deducted, and the balance divided by the number of tickets sold on the winning horse, and the number obtained is the dividend due. In case of place betting, the investment is added and the percentage deducted, the takings on the placed horses deducted, the balance divided by the number of placed horses, the number obtained is further divided among the tickets sold on each horse; plus Rs. 10 and the result obtained is the dividend on each horse. In the case of dead-heats the percentage is deducted as usual from the total sum invested, then half the money invested on the two horses is also deducted and the balance is divided by two, the number thus obtained is further divided by the number of tickets sold on each horse to the quotient of which, Rs. 5, the value of half a ticket, is added and the sum obtained is the dividend on each horse.

Rs.
Example: 19,330 total sum invested
1,933 10 per cent. commission.

17,397
4,160 half amount on winning tickets. (Winning tickets 745 + 87 eq. to 832 tickets = Rs. 10 eq. to Rs. 8320)

13,237 divide by 2 eq. to 6,618½
6,618½ divide by 745 tickets eq to 8½ + 5 eq. to Rs. 13½ dividend on one horse.
6,618½ divide by 87 tickets eq to 76 + 5 eq. to Rs. 81 dividend on the other horse.

The mistake made in regard to the Hadapsur Plate to which we referred, was admitted by the W. I. T. C. in the press and the amount of the error given in charity. As regards the complaints which are sometimes heard that the Totalizator operators refuse to pay some people on the score of presenting disused tickets, while on the other hand they assert that the tickets are of the day of issue, we are informed that in order to avoid any such misunderstanding people are advised to buy their tickets personally and not to trust strangers to do so, as it is possible that some unscrupulous persons, who collect old tickets, may pass them off as genuine as soon as they get the opportunity. Stamping the ticket with the date of issue would perhaps solve the difficulty.

Complaints have frequently appeared in the papers that the press correspondents in Bombay are not treated with the same consideration as they are in Calcutta, where they are admitted to every part of the enclosures, even to the paddock, members' stand etc. The Secretary of the W. I. T. C. has now issued tickets to the press correspondents which will admit them to "The Lawn and Members' stand: Five furlong straight." This, of course, is better than nothing. It would, however, have been better still if the press correspondents were allowed to watch the race opposite to the winning post and to have free access to the members' stand and also to the second enclosure. If the press correspondents were to watch the race opposite to the post they would be the first to support the judge, whose judgment is not always trusted by the public. The press representatives seldom witness the presentation of cups and never hear the words that are spoken on the occasion. They know nothing of the presence of distinguished visitors and have to trust to hearsay for their report. A visit occasionally to the second enclosure would enable them to describe the state of affairs prevailing there.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's DOWLAT, 9-0 Japheth 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RED PRINCE 8-7, Ruiz 2
Mr. A. Lookmanjee's DIAMOND KING 8-7, Fitzgibbon 3
Mr. Valjee Moosaji's ISTAMBOUL 7-8 Mujeed 4

Did not run.—Socoab, Kapurthala, Resident, Steamer, Dijla.

The race.—They were sent to a pretty good start and Reuter at once showed ahead followed by Mettle. At the third furlong, Final Proof, Diamond King and Istamboul were leading in company, Dowlat and Red Prince handy behind. At the turn Dowlat secured second place and Red Prince well in hand. Dowlat was first in the straight where Red Prince joined him. A fine race ensued between Dowlat and Red Prince the former went, with something to spare, to win by a head, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.

Talisman displaced his jockey who walked home unhurt.

Time.—1 min. 25 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs 122-8, Rs 131.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 13-8 Places Rs. 12-8, Rs 45 Rs. 38.

Trainer.—Owner.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed's EDWARD 7-9 Lynch 1
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's VICTOR 7-11 Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's BALLOON 8-13, Mitchell 3
Messrs A. S. Oomer and K. Kaduin's SECOND STRING 7-5, Japheth 4

Did not run.—Hudhan, Britannia, Aurangazeeb, Vanguard, Brave Boy, Rajputana, Ormuz, Barjora.

The race.—From a good start Victor led Balloon and Edward till the fifth furlong, then Balloon joined Victor and the pair raced abreast till the third furlong. At the bend Balloon and Victor were clear ahead. Victor then gained an advantage and entered the straight first. Edward then challenged and passed the leader. He went as he liked to win by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths, ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 53 2/5 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 60-8. Places Rs 26-8, Rs 16, Rs 21-8.

Second Enlclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 61-8 Places Rs 26-8, Rs 37, Rs, 12-8.

Trainer.—Mahomed Jamal.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LOOK OUT 6-8, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Duffey's CESSATION 7-8, Rose 2
Mr. Haji Ali Khader's HADOOR 9-4, Trenoweth 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Dakayel's SHAKESPEARE 7-9, Collis 4

Did not run.—Countermark, Chrysanthemum Chestnut, Jawad.

The race.—Early Bird led for a little while from the start and soon after Look Out showed in front hotly pursued by Cessation. The pair practically ran abreast till the end making an exciting race before the stands; Hadoor 5 lengths behind. Won by a short head, 5 lengths, ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 25 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 166-8 Places Rs. 44, Rs 285, Rs 30-8.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 79. Places Rs 18-8, Rs 76 Rs 31.

Trainer.—Sadullah Khan.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Downes' ATHELETE 7-12, Lynch 1
Mr. Summer's SUN UMBRELLA 8-10, Trenoweth 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI 7-6, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN 8-4 Rose 4

The race.—From the start Somali did the running till he was overtaken at the fifth furlong. Sun Umbrella, Athlete and Margreen closed on him and from then Athlete drew in front, closely pursued by Sun Umbrella. Athlete went strong to win by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, head.

Time.—2 mts. 10 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Re 33-8. Places Rs 16, Rs 73-8, Rs 21.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 19. Places Rs 8, Rs 31-8, Rs 11.

Trainer.—Sheik Ismail.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's SUFWAT 9-4, Hardy 1
Mr. Reuben Salomon's DICTATE 7-12, Mitchell 2
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's KAMIL, 7-5, Mujeed 3
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's BEADMAKER 8-7, Ruiz 4

Did not run.—Furman, Retreat, Black Beauty, Vindictive, Gulistan, Fareed.

The race.—As soon as they were released Sufwat at once showed out followed by Beadmaker. In the straight Sufwat was found still leading and Beadmaker was done with. Dictate then challenged and though he made lot of ground could not overtake the leader who won easily by ½ length, 2½ lengths, ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 26 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 39 Places Rs 18-8, Rs 16-8, Rs 77.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 20. Places Rs 9, Rs 10, Rs 35-8.

Trainer.—A. R. Dakeel.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's CARPENTIA 7-6, Rose 1
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's TOOTSIE 8-11, Harrison 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD II, 8-11, Huxley 3
Mr. R. R. S's BANDIT, 8-0 Collis 4

The race.—From a good start in which all, except Summer Thyme, got away, Tootsie at once took a couple of lengths lead, Carpentia lying second and Forward III, third. At the bend Carpentia was gaining on Tootsie, Tootsie was first in the straight and appeared a winner until Carpentia challenged before the second enclosure. Carpentia had no difficulty in overtaking Tootsie and she went to win by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 15 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 16, Rs 15-8, Rs 18.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 33. Places Rs 8-8, Rs 8, Rs 8-8.

Trainer.—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' FINE TROUT 7-12, Harrison 1
Mr. D. B. Avasia's SPEARWOOD 8-11, F. Templeman 2
Mr. A. Nanjee's DYNA 9-0 Bowley 3
Mr. R. R. S's PRZEMSYL 7-4, Collis 4

Did not run.—Sugar Cane.

The race.—For about a couple of furlongs they all appeared to be moving in a line, Fine Trout and Spearwood then drew out, the former leading by a couple of lengths. Near home Spearwood put in a vigorous challenge but Fine Trout went to win beautifully by three-quarter length, Dyna came with a late rush and was beaten by a head for second place, ¾ length.

Time.—60 secs.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 74-8. Places Rs 23, Rs 22, Rs 33-8.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 41-8. Places Rs 11, Rs 34-8, Rs 20.

Trainer.—A. Hoyt.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL 8-0, Harrison 1
Mr. Heath's PALERMO, 8-5, Bowley 2
Mr. R. R. S's PACIFIC 7-8, Collis 3
Mr. Noble's MORNING LIGHT 9-0, Mitchell 4

Did not run.—The Hunt.

The race.—They were sent to a fine start when Collector showed the way to Palermo and Morning Light. They maintained this position till the third furlong where Palermo fell back and Rose Hill drew level with Collector. At the second furlong Collector retired and Morning Light and Rose Hill were in front, In the straight Palermo came up again and displaced Morning Light. Pacific also then passed Morning Light. Palermo tried to come to terms with Rose Hill, but he went to win by [illegible] lengths, 1 length.

First Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs 72. Places Rs 22, Rs 18 and Rs 25.

Second Enclosure.—Totes paid.—Win Rs. 47. Places Rs 12-8, Rs 15 Rs 18.

Trainer.—A. Hoyt.

CALCUTTA RACES.

DETAILS OF FOURTH EXTRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 26.

Despite the fact that the principal Bombay stables have left Calcutta there were plenty of horses left in to satisfactorily fill the majority of events to-day. Speculation was keen and a large amount of business was done by bookmakers, while totalizators were well patronised. One was pleased to see the crack cross-country rider Williamson, who was out of hospital and was moving about in the paddock, though with assistance of crutches. It should be remembered that Williamson fell while riding Littrtareh on December 24th last and put his hip-out.

The card to-day consisted of seven events, in the first two of which the public came to grief. They solidly supported Balira who started at 7 to 4 on but in the race ran ingloriously. In the next race they installed Santicola the first favourite and the mare won easily, but having crossed Melton Lass was disqualified on an objection. Guess and Bedtime were almost equal favourites for the Woodland Plate and they finished in that order, Guess winningly easily. Sungrebe, another warm favourite, justified public confidence by easily annexing the Oumiam Plate. Sumurun, which started at two to one on romped home the easiest of winners in the Jumpers' Flat Race. The Star of India also started at odds on first out of machine. Nothing could get near to him and he won by three lengths The public fared badly in the last race. They first made Great Boy favourite and then Surprise, but both had to take second seat to Warden, who well ridden by Flynn won very cleverly. Altogether it was a favourites' day and bookmakers must have parted with lot of their money. Details are given below:—

THE NEWCOMERS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Louvett's VERRES, 8-8, Pratt 1
Mr. Orr's SECOND SIGHT, 8-1, Barrett ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's BISLEY, 9-8, Buckley 3

Also ran.—Balira 8-1; Iron Duke 7-3; Willyfox 8-1.

Betting.—7 to 4 on Balira, fours Verres, sixes Bisley, twelves Iron Duke, twenties and more the rest.

The race.—Second Sight streaked out to the front and was followed at some distance by Verres, Bisley and Balira. A furlong from home Verres went to lead and never being challenged won comfortably by 1½ lengths; 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win, Rs 24. Places Rs 14 and Rs 16.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA 7-5 (car 7-11), J. Flynn 1
Mr. Page's MELTON LASS, 8-8, Marland... 2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's CARPE DIEM 9-1, J. R. Flynn 3

Also ran.—Carless 9-1; Royal Hal 8-2.

Betting.—Evens Santicola, threes Carpe Diem and Melton Lass, tens Carless, thirties Royal Hal.

The race.—Melton Lass took the lead early. Behind her lay Royal Hal and Carless and then Santicola with Carpe Diem last. After going two furlongs Melton Lass assumed command with Santicola and Carpe Diem coming up fast. Santicola overtook Melton Lass opposite and then made for the rails, winning the race by a length; head between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 16 secs.

Objection was lodged against the winner for crossing, which was upheld, the race being awarded to Melton Lass with Carpe Diem second and Carless third.

Totes paid.—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 17 and Rs 17.

THE WOODLANDS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Donetil and Page's GUESS, 8-7. Harrison 1
Mr. Barbet's BEDTIME, 8-11, J. Flynn ... 2
Mr. Lander's SECOND EDITION, 9-2, Barrett 3

Also ran.—Midsand 7-5; St. Bawn 8-9; Blackmailer 8-7; Nancy Oreill 7-11; Ironprufe 6-12 (car 7-0).

Betting.—Twos Guess and Bedtime, eights Second Edition, Nancy Oreil and Midsand, longer prices the rest.

The race.—Midsand began slowly while Guess with Ironprufe took up lead, Second Edition coming in next. Just in front of Bedtime from the six furlong post Guess took the running and never being troubled won easily by three lengths. Bedtime coming fast beat Second Edition for the second place by 1½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win Rs 26. Places Rs 12, Rs 12 and Rs 17.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles Mr. Bartlett's SUNGREBE 7-11, (car 8-3).

Harrison 1
Mr. Dee's LITTLE STAR, 7-12, Marland... 2
Messrs. Donetil and Page's TARQUIN 6-12 (car 7-1), McCowan 3

Also ran.—Watch Tower 8-6; Castle Vite 9-6; Spearproof 9-4; Pierrot 8-11; Miss Slasher 8-7; Yonkps 8-6. The Limit 8-4; Falcon Queen 7-7; Clemalis 6-7; (car 7-2).

Betting.—Twos Sungrebe, fours Tarquin and Pierrot, sevens Watch Tower and Little Star, longer prices the rest.

The race.—Something going wrong with Clemaris' saddle the start was delayed a bit. When, however, the start was effected the field jumped off level. Pierrot and Miss Slasher were first to break the line and led the field with Tarquin and then Sungrebe brought them along with Little Star wedged in between two, 1½ lengths and 1½ lengths separated the placed horses.

Time.—2 mts. 9 4/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs 17.

THE FIRST JUMPER'S FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 mile 6 furlongs 32 yards.

Mr. Coningham's SUMURUN, 9-7, Thompson 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS, 9-2, Heron 2
Mr Curtis' Hayward's TREBA, 9-0, Marland 3

Also ran.—Arizon Bill 8-12.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sumurun, Twos Footsteps Fearless, evens and more the rest.

The race.—After Treba had shown the way to Sumurun and Footsteps Fearless, the leader retired and Sumurun sailed in the easiest of winners by 4 lengths; 10 lengths between second and third.

Time.—3 mts. 17⅘ secs.

Totes paid.—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13 and Rs 14.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Landers' STAR OF INDIA, 8-1, Barret 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Coochbehar's BUSKIN, 9-12, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. Fleming's MARY, 7-10, McCowan 3

Also ran.—Wolfaline 8-19; St. Andrews 8-9.

Betting.—3 to 2 on Star of India (opened at evens only) fives Buskin, fours Mary, threes Warden, eights Grand Stand.

The race.—Star of India made every post the winning post, passing three lengths ahead of Buskin, who displaced Mary from her second place opposite the Grand stand by half a length.

Time.—1 min. 28 1/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win Rs 20. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's WARDEN 8-13, J. Flynn 1
Mr. J. Dass' SURPRISE 9-0, Harrison ... 2
Mr. Soutar's GREEN BOY, 8-8. 3

Also ran.—Blue Sapphire 8-5; Leila 8-4, Zelia 7-12; Saltikoff 7-10 (car 7-11) and Perledale 7-8.

Betting.—3 to 2 Surprise; twos Green Boy, threes Warden, eights Zelia and Perledale.

Time.—1 min. 46 1/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win Rs 65. Places Rs. 16, Rs 13 and Rs 14.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MANYAT CUP.

DRAW.

L. Banaclough .. .. Bye.
A. P. Goldney .. .. Bye.
R. D. England .. ..
F. Bennett .. ..
W. Irwin.. .. ..
A. E. Kibblewhite ..
S. G. Whitney .. ..
T. W. Brough .. ..
W. Reid .. .. .. Bye.
E. G. Montgomery .. Bye.
J. M. Mathews .. .. Bye.

1st Round to be played by 30th Jan. 1918.
2nd .. .. .. 2nd Feb. ..
Semi Final .. .. 5th .. ..
Final .. .. 6th .. ..

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

CITY POLICE Vs. M. & S. M. RIFLES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

In the Indian Defence Force Hockey Tournament, first round, at St. Thomas Mount on Wednesday, the Madras City police met the M. and S. M. Rifles (B Team). The Rifles, who were the stronger side, attacked from the initial bully and scored two goals. Then followed up-and-down play and another player scored for the Rifles. The police had also two goals. At the interval the Rifles were leading by one goal. In the second half the Rifles went ahead by one more goal and the Police equalized; but close on time the Rifles brought off the deciding point.

The drawn match yesterday between the Native Infantry and the Madras Guards ended in the Madras Guards being defeated by odd goal in five.

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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
TATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR-KATHIAWAD AND KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC UNREST IN BOMBAY.

MINOR DISTURBANCESON SATURDAY.

ARRESTS AND HOUSE SEARCHES CONTINUE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

I have already said that the disturbances of Friday were more of a kind of demonstration against the prevailing high prices in the city. The truth of this can be readily understood if it is realised that the price of every article necessary for keeping body and soul together has gone up beyond all calculation and the poor and middle classes are being relentlessly ground down under the dead weight of high prices. Imagine a case where the price of rice, bajri or wheat has jumped up within the last few days by 10, 15 or 20 per cent; fuel has become extremely dear; whereas it could formerly be had at the rate of 4 maunds a rupee, it cannot be had now at 2 maunds. Fuel sells to-day I am given to understand, at 2 maunds for one rupee and two annas. The price of cloth has gone up immensely too. Dhotee which cost 13 or 14 annas a piece before cannot be had now for less than Re. 1-12 or Rs. 2. House rent has doubled and trebled and even then you cannot easily secure tenements wherein to live. The rapid inflation of currency has lowered the purchasing value of money, and though the working classes cannot understand the laws that are operating to bring down the value of money or to enhance the price of commodities they know and understand that their wages are insufficient and that they cannot make both ends meet. They are feeling the effect very bitterly. What increase in their wages they have been able to force from their employers during the past few months hardly goes to any extent in relieving them from their worries or in enabling them to keep the wolf of hunger from their doors.

RESULT OF HIGH PRICES.

From the inquiries I have made from various sorts of persons, it becomes quite clear that the present outbreak which has inevitably culminated in some loss and damage to property, is the direct outcome of the distressing conditions produced by high prices. The ruthlessness which has attended the outbreak in some places was undoubtedly unpremediated and as I have already said, slight injuries done to person here and there were purely accidental. The working classes seem to have mainly attempted to vent their feelings against the extremely distressing economic conditions. I have referred in my letter in the "Sunday Chronicle" to the widespread rumour among the lower orders of the population in the suburbs that the Governor had ordered that the prices should be lowered from the 20th January. The origin of this rumour is shrouded in complete mystery and many people to whom I spoke in the course of my peregrinations on Saturday as well as yesterday were unable to account for it. But when once the rumour originated gossip was busy spreading it from place to place and the ignorant, unreasoning people gave it credence. As days passed by and no reduction of prices came about—on the contrary prices seem to have shown a somewhat upward tendency since the date—the unrest became serious. The cause of the trouble is obscure. It is alleged, however, by some that the proximate cause was that a bidi seller at Matunga tried to sell bidis at 6 per pice. When this became known among the workshop men there was great ferment among them and they resolved upon raiding his shop and making an example of him. This is all that is known so far.

The account that I have given of the happenings previous to Saturday morning leaves very little to be amplified. While through the whole of Saturday the Police were busily engaged in making arrangements in various localities to prevent further mischief, some outbreaks occurred at Matunga Road (close to the B. B. and C. I. Station), at Dharavi, opposite the Mahim Station and at Sewri bunder. Here again the disturbances were of a demonstrative character and at each place, one or two shops were the object of looting. Two or three shops were also looted at Colaba but the damage is said to be insignificant. At Matunga Road, some hawkers were looted as well as a fuel depot about Saturday noon and in the evening a Maratha Bajri seller's shop at Dharavi was cleared of all the grain and other contents. The looting party consisting of at least a few hundred workmen attempted to force open a neighbouring Bania's shop, where were stocked considerable quantities of grain. The attempt did not succeed and another attempt in the same line on a Mahomedan's shop failed likewise, though here, the looters are reported to have carried away some quantities of grocery. Further down in the bazaar at Dharavi, a Marwadi sweet-meat vendor suffered from their attacks, all the contents of the shop being carried away including some petty cash. A bidi seller also suffered from their attack. In this locality, there was some disturbance on Saturday, a little after 12 noon, but it took only the form of a noisy demonstration, the real storm coming in the evening. At Matunga Road, inasmuch as the Police were present in considerable numbers, they succeeded in arresting a few of the looters.

But for these cursory acts of depradation everything remained quiet on Saturday and Sunday.

POLICE RAIDS.

The Police are busy raiding the houses of mill hands and of the other working classes and making searches for looted property. They seem to have so far succeeded in recovering large quantities of cloth, grain, vessels and ornaments from several houses and at the Delisle Road Police Station, whither the recovered property is being gathered, the collection appears to be pretty large. Suspected articles, whatever their worth—whether two annas or twenty rupees—have all been taken away wherever found and the inmates of the houses—men and women alike have been marched off to custody in the jail at Dongri. The Police are now of course keeping watch at various points though they do not seem to apprehend fresh outbreaks.

Shops in these parts have remained mostly closed since Saturday. In some shops business was done for a short time only. The condition of the sufferers is very pitiable, especially of those who were divested of all their present possessions. The marwadi sweet-meat sellers seem to have taken their misfortune, overwhelming as it is somewhat passively. In one or two Bania shops which I visited yesterday in Delisle Road, the shop-keepers were actually crying over their "misfortune" which from their point of view is very serious.

While the disturbances have left some amount of distress in their trail they have unnerved the minds of the people and there is a state of subdued ferment prevailing among them. Many of them are appreh[illegible] about what is coming, which they do not clearly see, and the assurances and reassurances of the Police have not yet produced a tranquil effect on their panic. Rumours are again rife and in some places mysterious-looking people are reported to have warned the shop-keepers to secure their shops fully and not to do any business for sometime. It is curious to hear in

NEEDLESS PANIC CREATED.

Towards the fall of night yesterday, there were some wild reports of looting the panic created by these reports was accentuated a great deal more by the fact that the Police went about telling people to close their shops. From Nall Bazaar to the Crawford Market, all the shops seem to have been closed under instructions from the Police. Imagination was given full play and reports were soon spread all over the city that there was looting at Nall Bazaar Bhendy Bazaar and in Khetwadi, as also Grant Road as far as Gamdevi. But when one went about the streets looking for some evidence of disturbance, one met with nothing but small groups of people collected here and there all along the roads and streams of people pouring out of the streets. All the shops had been closed long before the usual hour and places near about the Jumma Masjid, Crawford Market, Jhaveri Bazar Marwadi Bazar and Moti Bazaar had been immersed in total darkness. After about an hour, only a few sweet-meat stalls were opened partially and burning a few lights. All along Kalbadevi and Mombadevi, from Dhobi Talao to Pydhonie, the shops were closed and except for a few panwallas' shops, one met with no signs that one was passing through a busy street.

Gossip was as busy as ever and exaggerated accounts were being circulated from mouth to mouth with a vividness that is hard to beat, and what is more the credulity with which these accounts were received by the populace is amazing. One yersion of itwas that the Crawford was looted. But when one went there [illegible] which form the focussing of [illegible] gone on a fool's errand. The only thing noticeable about the Market was it had been closed an hour and a half earlier. When I was passing along from Sheik Memon Street to Pydhonie and Nall Bazar, I found some armed and mounted Policemen moving in procession towards the Police Commissioner's Office opposite the Crawford Market. At Nall Bazaar onthing had happened; so was it at Bhendy Bazaar and Khetwadi. What had really happened was that people were seized with unnecessary panic and the Police, somehow, needlessly encouraged it. If the Police had kept their counsel and made less fuss about their business, I think the city would have been much quieter and many people spared needless anxiety and worry.

ON PLATFORM WITHOUT TICKET.

INTERESTING POINT OF RAILWAY LAW.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

At the Allahabad High Court Sir George Knox has decided an important point of railway law on a reference from the Sessions Judge of Allahabad. It appeared that a Bishambhar Brahman, Pragwals a tout had been convicted under Section 122 of the Railway Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 The accused had been noticed by the the pointsman to get out of a carriage at the Izat Bridge Station on the B. and N. W. Railway. He had come to the station to meet pilgrims and in pursuance of his trade had got into the carriage in order to ask some pilgrims to go to his master

The magistrate was of opinion that the accused's presence on the station platform without a platform ticket amounted to unlawfully entering the railway premises. The Sessions Judge thought that the magistrate's view was wrong as it had been held that even if the order was promulgated by a public servant directing a certain class of people not to enter the railway station except for bona-fide purpose of travelling such order would be far from legal. It had also been held that the public had a right to go to railway premises for many purposes other than travelling and the order forbidding persons to enter railway premises except for travelling could not legally be enforced. He did not think it could be held that a person who entered a railway carriage for purpose of meeting some one who was travelling in a carriage was unlawfully entering railway premises. His Lordship agreed with the Sessions Judge's view and accepted the reference.

The fine if paid was ordered to be refunded.

The Cawnpore Arya Samaj at its meetings held yesterday, decided to contribute Rs. 50,000 towards the funds of the proposed Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Cawnpore. The Samaj owns immoveable property of the value of Rs. 75,000 and this contribution will be made a charge on this property, the monthly rental of which will go towards the funds of the College.

DISTRESS IN KAIRA.

GUJARAT SABHA'S ACTION.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE

The following has been issued by the Honorary Secretaries of the Gujarat Sabha:—

The press note issued on the 16th January by the Government of Bombay about the agricultural situation in the Kaira District is a document calculated to convey an impression to the public that Government and Government Officers have done all that the situation demanded. At the same time it delivers an unwarranted attack on the disinterested efforts of public bodies on behalf of the poor and the distressed. The Gujarat Sabha therefore, deems it expedient to publish the following note in reply. In doing so the Sabha has no desire to imitate the tone and temper of the Government press note.

2. The failure of crops and fodder in the Kaira District gave rise to widely prevalent complaints from agriculturists about their distress in November, 1917. The Kaira agriculturists sought the assistance of the Gujarat Sabha which has been working for more than thirty years to promoted the "political economic, industrial, educational and social well-being" of the province of Gujarat. The scope of the Sabha's work is not confined to Ahmedabad alone but extends to the whole of Gujarat. The Sabha, therefore, appointed a committee on the 8th December, 1917, to make local inquiries in villages of the different talukas of the Kaira District, about the failure of crops, with a view to represent the facts so ascertained to the authorities. The Committee collected detailed statements about the condition of crops. These statements were received from more than two hundred persons residing in different parts of the District. Further, members of the Committee also visited some villages in company of the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel in December and not only inspected standing crops in the fields but also gathered first-hand information as to the actual condition of the agriculturists by visiting their homesteads. They also attended several large gatherings of agriculturists where hundreds of them made statements describing their distress due to general failure of crops. Many of the statements were reduced to writing. Besides, one of the secretaries of the Sabha and some members actually resided in the Kaira District for a long time during the agricultural season, and thus were in close touch with the agricultural situation of the District.

"NOT A CORRECT STATEMENT OF FACTS."

3. Government in their press note admit that the bajri crop was very considerably affected in portions of the Kaira District, but with regard to other crops such as hajri [illegible] which form the foodstuff of the poorer classes, Government state that those crops have suffered to a lesser extent. As regards tur and the late crops they state that they have been generally excellent and that the rice crop as a whole has been unusually good. The Sabha, however, believes that this is not a correct statement of facts. The real facts ascertained by the Sabha are as under:—

(a) There is almost a total failure of monsoon crops of bajri, juari, bavto, kodra, and monsoon cereals. In some cases small quantities of bajri have been produced but a large portion of such bajri has been found to be poisonous.

(b) The average yield of rice is about 1/6th of the yield of normal years.

(c) The bajri and juari stalks and the kodra and rice straw have in most cases got rotten and become useless as fodder and in cases where they have survived and remained fit for consumption this year, the quantity is so short as not to last for more than a month or so.

(d) There is also the prevalence of pest of rats and the crops of cereals were and are being seriously damaged thereby. The tur crop though standing is not expected to yield more than three annas at most in consequence of the damage by rats.

(e) The tobacco crop is stunted and is seriously affected by a disease called "Ganthia." Insects also have damaged tobacco plants.

(f) Cotton and castor oil seeds are also affected by similar diseases. Besides, cotton crops are in the same danger from rats as tur crops. The skies remain cloudy and it is apprehended that the insignificant crops that would be left would be destroyed thereby.

4. The Sabha maintains that the facts ascertained by the Sabha as above are entitled to greater weight than the reports of revenue subordinates which are practically the main basis of the official estimate of crops. It need hardly be stated that in consequence of the general impression prevalent among the lower revenue subordinates, that a rosy picture about the condition of crops is expected, so as to justify the maximum collection of land revenue, the anna valution of revenue subordinates has very little value.

WHAT IS A "CAREFUL ENQUIRY"?

5. The press note speaks of "careful enquiry" of the agricultural condition by the Collector of Kaira "in all parts of the District," but the Sabha cannot help observing that a rapid drive on main roads on the outskirts of towns with an occasional peep in the surroundings of camping grounds cannot reasonably be styled a s"careful enquiry"; much less is a journey in a Railway carriage likely to give any adequate idea of the state of the crops in vast areas of the District.

6. The Sabha was closely co-operating in all investigations which led to the deputation headed by the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel meeting the Collector of Kaira at Thasra on 15th December 1917. The Sabha not having received any information regarding suspension, if any, of land revenue in the District, sent a representation to Government on 1st January 1918, praying for orders to suspend the recovery of land revenue and to have inquiries made about the complaints of villagers that the original anna valuation by the village officers was subsequently changed. Thereafter, reports reached the Sabha that undue pressure was being exercised for collection of revenue. Thereupon the Sabha sent a wire to the Government of Bombay, praying that pending the disposal of its representation, orders may be passed not to commence collection. Neither of these two was acknowledged or replied to by Government. In this connection the Sabha notes with surprise the statement in the press note that the "Sabha began to send petitions and telegrams to Government" when as a matter of fact only one representation and one telegram were sent before the date of the press note. Finding that the situation was getting acute, the Sabha on 10th January 1918 wrote to the Commissioner of the Division asking for an interview with a view to obtain interlocutory orders for immediate relief and at the same time the Sabha sent a circular notice for the information of the inquiring ryots of the District as quoted below:—

"Inquiries are being made from different places of Kaira District as to what has become of the movement regarding the suspension of land revenue and as to what they should do as regards the pressing demands by the revenue department for the recovery thereof. In this connection we have to inform the people that no reply has yet been received from the Bombay Government and that it is advisable, therefore, for those whose crops have failed entirely or whose crops are not more than four annas in a rupee to wait for the present and postpone payment of revenue till the time the final decision of the Bombay Government is known."

GUJARAT SABHA DEPUTATION NOT RECEIVED.

7. A copy of the said circular was sent to the Commissioner along with the letter requesting him to fix a time for receiving the deputation of the Sabha. The Commissioner, however, however, refused to meet the deputation and said that he would see the Secretaries, but no one else. He also refused to discuss anything with the Secretaries about the agricultural situation but asked them to withdraw the circular, failing which he said he would report the Sabha to Government, putting his own interpretation on the notice, and said that in future the Sabha would be ignored by Government. The Sabha disapproved the Commissioner's attitude and conveyed to him the resolution of the Sabha as under:

"Resolved that after considering again the question, the managing Committee of the Gujarat Sabha does not see any reason to withdraw the notice issued under date 10th January 1918. The Managing Committee is of opinion that there is no offence in an occupant postponing to pay or not paying land revenue and that postponement of payment of land revenue is not improper or unlawful when the land in respect of which land revenue is demanded, has yielded less than a four anna crop. A representation has been made by the Gujarat Sabha to Government for suspension of recovery of land revenue in the Kaira District, and if such revenue is paid by agriculturists even by selling their property before orders are passed by Government on the representation, the case, for a suspension would not survive. The Committee is therefore of opinion that the notice advising the agriculturists in the Kaira District to defer payment of land revenue in cases where the crop is less than four annas till orders are passed by Government is not unlawful, improper or objectionable and that such a course is necessary in order to secure agriculturists the benefit of the suspension prayed for."

8. On 16th January the Sabha wrote to the Chief Secretary to Government requesting that the Revenue Member of the Bombay Government may be pleased to receive a deputation of the Sabha on the subject matter of the representation. But the only reply with which the Sabha was favoured came on the 19th January referring the Sabha to the Government Press Note without enclosing a copy thereof.

GOVERNMENTS' CRITICISM OF THE SABHA REFUTED.

9. With reference to the criticism in the press note the Sabha wishes it to be noted that in matters of representations on behalf of the public it is not necessary that all public workers in the same cause should meet every officer who has to be approached. The Sabha thinks that as the deputation headed by the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel included some members of the Sabha residing in the Kaira District, it was unnecessary for the Sabha to approach the Collector of Kaira again. The Sabha is unable to see how the attitude of the Commissioner would have been otherwise, if an interview had been requested before the 10th January, 1918. The fact that the headquarters of the Sabha are at Ahmedabad is not a disability for investigating facts in Kaira as the Sabha represent the whole Province of Gujarat. The Sabha would wish it to be known that several of its members, not only hail from the Kaira District but also have their homes and properties as well as friends and relations in the Kaira District. It is not true to say that the Sabha deliberately advised the cultivators to refuse or postpone obedience to the Collector's orders. The circular informing the Kaira agriculturists that it would be advisable to postpone paymment of assessment in the case of those cultivators whose crops had failed totally or had been below four annas in the rupee until the Government orders were out can, in no case be classed as advising the cultivators to refuse or postpone obedience to the Collector's orders. It is not fair to give such a misleading interpretation of the Sabha's circular. The Sabha's action in issuing the circular was in perfect good faith and was due to the hope that Government would not, in a matter of such gravity, refuse to make their own inquiry and that justice would be meted out to the distressed by Government and not to a desire on its part to interfere with the due collections of Government assessment. Before the issue of the Circular, reports reached the Sabha of undue pressure being exercised by Revenue Subordinates and of people selling their lands and cattle to pay Government assessment. It was therefore, imperative to advise people to postpone selling their properties before the Government orders were out. The Sabha emphatically says that it had not the slightest intention of instigating agriculturists not to pay the Government demand nor to cause any agitation to withold the payment of Government demand by people who were liable to pay the same under the rules.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

10. The Sabha is unable to see why Government should confound representations about the agricultural distress in a District with political agitation. The situation in Kaira deserves to be faced on its own merits apart from the plea of political agitation or the customary shibolleth of Kaira being "a rich and prosperous District." It is now a matter of common knowledge that Districts which are believed to be "rich and prosperous" by the Revenue Authorities have been found to be quite otherwise when faced with calamities. The theory of the "richness and prosperity" of the Kaira District has been exploded by the fact that within the last 40 years the population instead of increasing at the normal rate has diminished by over 11 per cent. The unhappy seasons of 1911-12 and 1915-16 following upon the great Famine of 1899-00 have barely left any margin to enable the agriculturists to stand recurring calamities.

11. Lastly the Press Note says that the Governor-in-Council has every sympathy with persons whose crops have been damaged. May we draw their attention to the Proviso to Rule 85 of the Land Revenue Code which provides that if in any District or part of a District dates of instalments are found unsuitable, the Collector may with the sanction of the Commissioner, fix such other dates as he may deem expedient according to the circumstances of the season and the character of the crops. There are also orders of Government which lay down that cultivators should not be allowed to suffer, and if there is good reason to believe that the dates of payment of instalments are in any case unsuitable they should be changed or the number of instalments should be increased and that extention of time should be allowed for good cause; and Government have in the past hoped that care should be taken to exercise discretion in all cases in which a change is needed to prevent loss to cultivators. Now the account of crops, as given by Government in the Press Note itself is enough to establish that the agriculturists had hardly anything of their early Kharif crops to help them in paying the 1st or the December and January instalment in these times of abnormally high cost of living. The later crops have yet to be harvested and are subject to several perils. Yet it has not occurred to the sympathetic official heart inside or outside the District that occupants sorely needed considerable accommodation at the very least in the manner referred to above.

12. The Sabha regrets that the object of its action has been misinterpreted by Government. Its regret is further accentuated by the fact that high dignitaries of Government have without the slightest inquiry and the slightest justification proceeded to impute improper motives to the bona-fide action of a respectable body of whose constitution [illegible] history [illegible] possess not the slightest [illegible] when they are always on the tiptoe to express horror if like motives are attributed to them for reasons quite convincing to the public.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over not before 12-30 p.m.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE UNDER ORDER 23 RULE 3 C.P.O.

972-16—Captain and U Ebrahim Mahomedally v. Salebhai Ebrahim and anr Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

S C Cts 806-29231-16—S A Tyabji Nanchand Khimchand and anr v Joharmall Sarupchand and ors Captain and Vaidya.

162-17—Ardesir W and Co R W Sethan and anr v. The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

102-17—Madh K and Ch Maghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan Purnanand and Co.

767-17—Merwanji K and Co Ganpat Balkrishna Mahimkar and anr v Narayen Ramji and ors.

890-17—Rustomji and Ginwalla Bai Mangulabai Widow v Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and anr W J Mantri.

558-17 Shroff and W William John Hassett and anr v Frederick Arthur Smyth Payne and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

431-15—Shroff and D, Messrs Jamshedji H Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Dhiraji Navalmal, N C Dalal, Part Heard.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1316-17—Bhaishanker K and G Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm v Noor Mahomed Haji Gummy and ors Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE

1038-17—Hiralal and Co Ramchandra Jaggonnath v. The G I P Railway Co Little and Co as per con ch ord 2-12-17.

LONG CAUSES.

211-16 Wadia G and Co Balchand Oogarchand a firm v Gopi Kisson Madon Gopal Khand L and M Issues settled 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Munl Comnr. v The Revd Robert Scott Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

909-17—Mulla and M Fatmabai Widow v Ebrahim Moledina Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

119-17 Merwanji K and Co Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford Band Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v The Same Tyabji D and Co. K and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Address by Mr. J. Mackenna, at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, at 6 p.m., (S.T.).

Lecture by Lieut.-Col. F. W. P. Macdonald on "The Great Retreat and the Battle of the Marne," Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6 p.m

Musical Entertainment in Aid of "Our Day Fund," Princess Mary Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

Formal Discussion on "Imperial Preference", under auspices of Indian Economic Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built." p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6 and 9-30 p.m. It is for England.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail ..	18 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	10 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

HORMUSJI N. KABRAJI, Brother of late Kaikhosro, Pestonji and Nadirshaw, and of B. N. Kabraji, of heart-failure. Funeral this morning at New Charni Road opp: Kama Bagh, at 7-30 (S.T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

[illegible] been summ[illegible] of the Special [illegible] Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 28th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Thursday, the 31st January, 1918, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"Poetry and Theosophy". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MISS TARABAI'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Miss Tarabai gave a benefit performance in aid of the New Maharashtra cricket club Dadar, on Friday the 25th instant. Mr. Kolhatkar the President of the club thanked her and she received a medal on behalf of the club at the hands of Dr. Javle. The performance was a great success.

"RELIGION AND ARCHITECTURE"

Under the auspices of the Architectural Students' Association Dr. Jiwanjee J. Mody will deliver a lecture on "Religion and Architecture" in the Architectural Building of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. G. Wittet Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, will preside. All members are requested to be present at the meeting and to bring guests with them.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A match in connection with the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments was played last week on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds between Mr. Kharadekar's team of Kolhapur and the Bombay Islam Gymkhana Team. It resulted in a win for the Bombay Islam Gymkhana by two goals to nil.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The third session of the Conference is going to be held in February next instead of in April, as was done at Darwha last year. The Conference is expected to be a success and Mr. B. G. Tilak is going to attend it. The fee for the members of the Reception Committee and that for the Delegates is fixed at Rs. 6 and 4 respectively inclusive of boarding and lodging. The dates for the Session of the Conference and the election of the President, will be shortly published.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 28, 1918.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Sir William Wedderburn, news of which is contained in a Reuter's telegram received last night. The news will be received with real grief by the people of this country. It would be hard to estimate the services which Sir William Wedderburn rendered to the cause of India. He gave time, labour and money, not partially, but fully and lavishly, and there is no more striking instance of devotion to the service of India, on the part of any Englishman who ever came to this country, than that of Sir William Wedderburn. The news of his death reaches us too late to do full justiee to his memory in this issue but we may recall the notable words uttered by him as President of the National Congress in 1889. He said:

> I have passed a quarter of a century among you, and during that period of time I have not known what it was to suffer an unkindness from a native of India. During that period I have been in the service of the people of India, and have eaten their salt. And I hope to devote to their service what still remains to me of active life.—*From the Predential Address to the Fifth Indian National Congress*, 1889.

The promise contained in this touching, if simply phrased passage, has been amply fulfilled, and the gratitude of the Indian people for the service so devotedly rendered, has been won, we believe, in an equal measure.

GERMANY'S REPLY.

The duet on peace which the Central Powers have just rendered before an expectant world was obviously settled after some rehearsals. The tune and the selection were the result of serious controversy in Germany, but Ludendorff seems to have finally prevailed. Except for a mild note of discord concerning the "insults of pan-Germans," Count Czernin's speech sounds like a well-arranged accompaniment, and it may be noted that on every point on which von Hertling is positively blatant, Count Czernin is scrupulously silent. In examining the views of the Central Powers as a reply to the utterances of Mr. Lloyd-George and President Wilson, it is sufficient to confine ourselves to the chaotic sophistries of Von Hertling; we shall not be guilty of ignoring Austria, for she has not been explicit about anything in particular.

One of the three paramount conditions of peace for which Mr. Lloyd George stipulated, was the definition of territories according to the self-determination of homogenous peoples. In the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, Germany did some lip-service to that principle. A mockery of the principle of self-determination was perpetrated among the people of the occupied provinces of Russia, even though the votes of the despoiled territories were registered by Germany with a ballot box in one hand and a pistol in the other. Now it happens, that in reply to the demand of President Wilson that there should be a reunion of the Poles under an autonomous Government with a maritime outlet of their own, von Hertling claims that Germany having "liberated" Poland from "Tsardom," she is the exclusive arbiter of her fate! The poacher has turned game-keeper. The "will of nations" has been eliminated, and rampant Prussianism re-emerges, unchastened, to determine the future of the world. When in striving for the annexation of the Russian provinces, Germany talked of a plebiscite, it was merely to effect a methodical economising of powder and shot. Behind the diversity of methods there has been the self-same objective. What is the canon on which, according to von Hertling's argument, the future of Alsace-Lorraine is to be determined? It is a matter of enormous importance, because for the retrocession of Alsace Lorraine we are pledged to stand by the French democracy to the death. The Chancellor says that the provinces are "lands wrung from us in a criminal way" which, in 1870, were "disannexed." This is a new contribution to European history as well as to war phraseology for which we are indebted to the comic inventiveness of the General Staff. The world had thought till now that a particular territory belonged to a people not by any inherent quality of the soil, but by the nationality of its inhabitants. If there is one province on earth where the will of the people regarding their allegiance could be unmistakably ascertained, it is Alsace-Lorraine. By the principle of self-determination, Alsace-Lorraine most undoubtedly belongs to the French Republic. We are, however, under no illusions about the meaning of Germany. Frederick the Great had the lively habit of pouncing upon neighbouring territories and subsequently, arguing (on genealogical trees which he produced as exhibits), that the provinces annexed belonged to him as the rightful and long-lost heir of some maternal great-aunt of his, then defunct. He had, in fact, a small college of philosophers in his court to produce, on order, a justification for seizing anything which came within reach. The world to-day is busy smashing this theory of dynastic inheritances, and the right of self-determination has been recognised as the new principle of succession. There is not room enough in the world for the two ideas to exist side by side. Europe is not a colossal lost property office for the exclusive behoof of the Kaiser. The ingenuous argument of landlost proceeds, and Belgium becomes a detail. By an amusing feat of literary research, Thomas Carlyle's authority is cited as having advocated, that an immutable wall separated Germany from France. Carlyle's infatuation for Germany was one of his bilious aberrations. Belgium and the remnant of France, still in the enemy's occupation (called a "pawn"), are obviously intended to buttress this wall. Pretending to discuss President Wilson's points seriatim, von Hertling has really sought to establish the claim of sovereignty by the sword.—and that settles the matter for the Allies. In his points 9, 10 and 11, President Wilson explicitly detailed the rights of Italia Irredenta and the restitution of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, and the amazing response of the Chancellor is that these are matters for the decision of his august ally, Austria-Hungary. It is significant that while Austria repudiates annexations and indemnities at the expense of Russia, there is not a word of self-denial about her ambitions concerning her Balkan neighbours.

The Chancellor is effusively in concurrence with President Wilson as to the "freedom of the seas." This is a phrase which is incomprehensible by itself and about which Britain can accept no interpretations compromising her naval supremacy which is essential to her existence. It is British naval supremacy that has preserved the freedom of the seas and Germany that has endeavoured, and still strives, to destroy it. Whatever President Wilson meant by the phrase, we are sure that in the detailed execution of the idea the deprivation of Britain of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong and Falkland Islands was not contemplated by President Wilson. Germany's blunt proposal is to destroy Britain's command of the seas and, with it, the Empire, by dispossessing her of the route and communications that embrace and unify it. The whole speech is one vast challenge and there is hardly any doubt that the time for the final settlement is as far as ever; for, till the principles of civilisation are accepted by the belligerents by common consent, or have been vindicated against the scoffers by imposed force, the war cannot cease.

GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

The remarkable success of the co-operative movement in all parts of the country, where genuine efforts have been made to introduce it has been due to the fact that the movement intended, as it is, to secure democratic control of economic life, is in complete accord with the social habits and the traditional institutions of the people. And the success attained is a measure of the immense potentialities of the movement in regenerating rural life and, by organising the urban population, binging it into line economically with the rural population so as ultimately to create "by the close texture of the organisations, that vivid sense of the identity of interest of the people which is the basis of citizenship, and without which there can be no noble national life." These potentialities cannot grow into realities unless the efforts put forth are commensurate with the end—that is, unless in its constitution and working the movement tends to be [illegible] and popular as it is so in its purpose. This point was kept in view by the Government of India who, in their Resolution of June 1914, reviewing the history of the movement during its first decade, stated:

> "Not only is it the case that work done by a large centralised department tends to become mechanical and listless, but the movement must in its essence be a popular one, and nothing should be done to weaken the feeling among co-operators that it is based on self-reliance and independence. Government, therefore, in the best interests of the movement, must not allow co-operation in this country to become an official concern, managed by State establishments."

Unfortunately, the actual policy followed by the Government has not been animated by the high ideal thus set forth. The Committee on Co-operation, which was dominantly official and whose recommendations were prompted by the desire it felt "for closer control by Government over the objects for which the co-operative organization is utilized," went so far as to lay down that it "could not subscribe either to the disappearance of the post (of the Registrar, whose powers the recommendation of the Committee are calculated to increase) or to the transference of its functions to non-official agency," nor could it "contemplate the continued development of co-operation in India on any other condition than the permanent maintenance of an efficient and adequate staff of registrars." The Government of India have not yet reviewed the report of this Committee, though nearly three years have passed since it was published; but the local Governments apparently feel themselves bound, as far as the direction of the general policy is concerned, to be guided by the recommendations of the Committee. In fact, a close observer can hardly fail to detect that the official attitude in the matter is largely determined by irrational and mainly selfish misgivings as to the potentialities of the movement. While, however, this is not altogether surprising, what is surprising and deplorable is the attitude of the bulk of the educated classes throughout the country—except, to some extent, in the Central Provinces, where the organisation of the movement is largely non-official. Not only have the educated classes, as a body, remained more or less indifferent, but non-official co-operators cannot altogether be absolved from the blame of allowing co-operation in this country to become an official concern managed by State establishments. Fortunately, there is reason to believe that a few co-operators, in this Presidency at least, have begun to realise that the ideals of co-operation cannot be attained by the method followed at present—a method which, however desirable it may have been in the initial stage, has now outlived its utility.

At the last Provincial Conference in Poona, a committee was appointed to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a central co-operative institute in Bombay. We have no doubt the scheme that will be prepared by the committee will leave little to be desired. To be acceptable, the scheme must fulfil certain conditions, the principal of which is that it should be calculated in its working to secure the gradual but ultimate transference of the real control of the whole co-operative movement to the institute from the hands of the Registrar, leaving to the latter only the statutory functions of registering and auditing societies. Keeping this aim always in view, the institute must take the whole Presidency for its sphere of work and should be thoroughly representative of all the existing co-operative forces and those that may yet come into existence. Its main activities would be educational, propagandist, organizing and inspecting. It must not confine itself to the organization of agricultural credit co-operation only, but envisage also the promotion of all other forms of co-operation. While working at the outset in a spirit of harmonious co-operation with the Registrar and his department, it should aim at rendering itself able to take the place of the latter. The Government in their turn should, therefore, accept the assistance of the institute in all matters of administration, allow it to debate on policy, to formulate schemes of improvement, to discuss model by-laws, and consult it about departmental circulars and revision of Government rules. And they would not have the least hesitation in doing so if they are anxious, as the Government of India were anxious in 1914, "not to allow co-operation in this country to become an official concern managed by State establishment." While, however, the proposed institute must work in co-operation with the Registrar and his department, it is essential, if it is ultimately to become the organising and controlling body for the whole co-operative movement in the Presidency, that it should have an existence and status entirely independent of the Registrar. It must, therefore, not be registered under the Co-operative Socities Act, under which the Registrar is the supreme dictator. For the same reason, it is equally essential that, while officials may be welcomed as members, the direction of the policy should remain entirely in the hands of non-officials and further that at the head of the Institute should be placed an eminent non-official co-operator, who may find a sufficient stimulus in the ideal of doing for the Presidency what Sir Horace Plunkett has done for Ireland. For the rest, the success of the institute, constituted along the lines indicated above, will depend entirely on its workers. And the workers, we have no doubt, will not be wanting, the more it is realised that the co-operative movement, as has been well said, is national, not sectional, that it welcomes and invites all parties and creeds into its ranks and gives them the largest opportunities of working together and understanding one another, for its aims and objects are to secure organic unity of society.

Notes of the Day.

The Compulsory Education Act.

The Compulsory Education Act, which Mr. Patel has been instrumental in placing on the Statute book is, as we have before pointed out, merely a half measure, its chief drawback being that it does not determine the proportion of cost to be borne by the Municipality wishing to take advantage of it and by the Local Government—a point that cannot be satisfactorily settled until the Government of India deal with the whole question in a comprehensive manner. With all its defects, however, the Act constitutes a considerable advance on the present state of things—a fact that makes it all the more necessary that, while no efforts should be spared to remedy the defects the Act itself is not allowed to remain a dead letter. The formation of a General Committee, composed of representatives from all divisions of the Presidency and from Sind, with a view to secure the enforcement of the Act by all Municipalities is, therefore, to be welcomed. We trust that efforts in this will be made promptly and energetically.

A Progressive Madras Measure.

According to the Madras papers the Local Government have prepared a Bill for youthful offenders. Its most important feature is the distinction of two classes of youthful offenders—children under 14 and young persons betcen 14 and 16—and the provision for the establishment of two kinds of institutions, namely, reformatory and industrial schools, for their reception. It is also proposed to establish juvenile courts for the trial of children and young offenders. Another interesting feature of the Bill is the provision that no young person, whatever the offence, shall be sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment. When the offender is above twelve years of age, the Court may send him to a reformatory school and, when he is below that age, to an industrial school. The treatment of juvenile offenders throughout the country is still determined by the most primitive and unsound notions of penology and the legislation proposed by the Madras Government, marking as it does a notable advance, deserves to be followed in other parts of the country. We may especially commend the admirable and enlightened attitude of the Madras Government, as evidenced by the contemplated legislation, to Lord Ronaldshay's Government, whose *penchant* for persecuting boys with the ponderous machinery of the Defence of India Act has lately been the object of indignant protests from all parts of the country.

Ambaji-Taranga Railway.

The Ambaji-Taranga Railway Company commenced ten years ago the construction of a line from Veratha to Ambaji (near Mehsana), a distance of about 40 miles. We understand that so far about 22 miles are ready for working. The rolling stock has been secured and the necessary forms, books, registers, etc., printed. The Managing Agents of the Company are Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna, Nagindas and Co., Mr. Nagindas being a resident of Ahmedabad. Both Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Nagindas are *ex-officio* directors, the former also being the Chairman of the Company. Among other directors are the Director of Industries, Baroda State, the Diwan of Bhavnagar and Mr. Manilal Revadas of Vadangar. The capital of the Company so far subscribed, is Rs. 12 lakhs and the concern, we are given to understand, is a very promising one. There are said to be chances of guaranteed traffic, many people along the line being ready to tender such guarantees. It seems extraordinary therefore that a proposal should have been made to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to work the line. We are not quite sure what were the terms offered to the B. B. and C. I., but we understand from a reliable source that the proposal originated with the Managing Agents and that the B. B. and C. I. have demanded certain extravagant terms, including the deposit of a certain amount of money to insure it against any loss or deficit arising from the working.

An Unsound Proposal.

On the face of it, the proposal to hand over the line for working to the B. B. and C. I. is unsound, and we have no hesitation in thinking that the shareholders, or for the matter of that the other directors, ought to reject it straight away. Apart from the distinct reaction in public sentiment against the company management of railways, we see no reason why a line rich in promise and possibilities should be thrown away on an overfed and overworked system. If our information is correct, the line passes through a rich and fertile part of the country. There are great possibilities in the rapid development of goods and passenger traffic and, in view of the plain character of the country through which the line passes, the working expenses should be low. Further, it is absurd, to pretend that it cannot be worked successfully through Indian agency. If such a fear exists in the minds of anybody, we would remind them of the Gondal State Railway, a much bigger line than the Ambaji-Taranga Railway which has been successfully worked for years under Indian agency. We see therefore no reason why the directors should alienate the Company's rights in favour of another company whose attitude can be inferred from the demand that is said to have been put forward for a guarantee deposit in advance against the risk of loss or deficit. The question was to have been considered at a meeting of directors yesterday, but this has been postponed and we hope the directors will not throw away the chances of the shareholders, who have patiently waited without a return for ten years.

War Widows.

The Government of India, says the "Pioneer," has decided to allow war widows with children to proceed to the United Kingdom on special ships. Each lady will receive telegraphic instructions from the Quartermaster-General, which she must produce before the passport issuing officer. The first boat will leave Bombay about the 20th instant.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended Parade Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, yesterday morning.

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. MacDonald, Resident, Baroda and Major Walter, I.M.S., have arrived at Government House.

His Excellency and Party will arrive at Grant Road Station at 11-10 a.m., to-day.

Their Excellencies are attending the lecture on the "Battle of the Marne" by Lieut.-Colonel F. W. MacDonald at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to-day at 6 p.m.

Mr. E. C. Shuttleworth, District Superintendent of Police officiating Commissioner of Police, Rangoon is confirmed as Deputy Inspector General of Police in place of Mr. C. M. Pendergast, deceased, but will continue to act in the present acting post of Commissioner.

Mr. F De La F. Sherman, District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay is officiating as Deputy Inspector General of Police until further notice.

The Governor of Madras and party left Viceregal Lodge on Saturday afternoon; the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Puniab, the Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P., the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, were to have left on Saturday night.

The members of the Industrial Commission leave to-day for Namtu where they will visit the smelting works and examine the resident manager on Tuesday. After visiting Bawdwin mines they proceed to Mandalay where five witnesses will be examined on Thursday and Friday. Visits to Nyangu, Singu, Allanmyo and Prome will follow between February 2nd and 6th, the Commission returning to Rangoon on February 7 on their way to Calcutta.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR SPEAKS.

ALLIED PROPOSALS AS STARTING POINT.

RUSSIAN PROBLEM NOT AN ENTENTE CONCERN.

BELGIUM A QUESTION OF DETAIL.

FRANCE A VALUABLE PAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Jan. 26.

Count von Hertling speaking in the Main Committee of the Reichstag said the negotiations were making slow progress at Brestlitovsk, but they were extraordinarily difficult. "The strange messages which the Russians have circulated throughout the world by wireless have occasioned doubt that the Russians are serious, but, I hold fast to the hope that the negotiations will shortly reach a satisfactory conclusion."

Hertling continued, "Our negotiations with the Ukraine representatives are in a favourable position. The Entente having failed to respond to the invitation to participate in the negotiations, we are no longer under any obligation towards them and have a free hand for separate negotiations with Russia. Nor are we bound regarding the Entente to the general peace proposal submitted to us by the Russian delegation.

"Mr. Lloyd George no longer scolds; he seems to wish to prove his power of negotiating which I formerly doubted, but cannot read in his speech any earnest will for peace nor friendly tone towards us. He declares he never had any intention of annihilating Germany and even spoke of respect for our political, economic and cultural situation, but he spoke also about pronouncing judgment on the criminal Germany which had committed every possible crime. That is a tone which we cannot acknowledge as containing an earnest desire for peace."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Chancellor emphasised that Alsace-Lorraine was mainly a purely German territory which through violence and violation of justice had been severed from the German Empire. "When we in 1870 demanded the tracts of land wrung from us in a criminal way it was no conquest of alien territory but what to-day would be called disannexation.

"Dr. Wilson demands as his second point the freedom of the seas. One of our leading features demands is the complete freedom of *navigation in war and peace.* There is no difference here between us and Dr Wilson, but it is eminently important for the future freedom of navigation that England relinquish the strong fortified point on important international sailing routes like Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hong-Kon and the Falkland Islands.

"As we have already declared the idea of restriction of military preparation is quite open to discussion. The financial position of all the European countries after the war will probably work most effectively for a satisfactory solution of this question."

"PEACEFUL INTENTIONS" OF GERMANY.

He spoke at some length of pre-war history in order to show the peaceful intentions of Germany. He declared that the motive of the Austro-German alliance was purely peaceful, but hostile conditions menaced the Central Powers, and King Edward's isolation policy compelled coalitions. Germany stood in the way of British imperialism. In the French lust for revenge and Russia's expansion aspirations British imperialism found an only too ready aid.

He proceeded to argue that the Franco-Russian alliance compelled Germany to create protective armaments and he quoted in support of this policy a letter from Thomas Carlyle to "The Times" in 1870 saying that Germany would have been mad had she not erected a frontier wall between herself and her bad neighbour France.

DR. WILSON'S PEACE TERMS.

Hertling then proceeded to deal with the fourteen points of Dr. Wilson's speech cabled on the 9th January. With regard to the first, he said "We are ready to accept this proposal."

Secondly "I have already dealt with this."

Thirdly.—"We are in thorough accord with this."

With regard to the fourth point, he referred to his remarks on the restriction of armaments quoted above.

Fifthly.—The practical realisation of Dr. Wilson's principle will encounter difficulties It may be left to England to make what she will of this proposal. It will have to be discussed in due time on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions.

Sixthly,—Now that the Entente has refused to join in the peace negotiations, I must decline interference in this matter. We are dealing with questions which alone concern Russia and the Central Powers.

RESTORATION OF BELGIUM.

Seventhly.—The Belgian question belongs to questions the details of which will be settled during peace negotiations.

Eighthly.—The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here as also in the case of Belgium, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions of evacuation which must take into account Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed on between Germany and France. There can never be any question of dismemberment of Imperial territory.

Under no fine phrases of any kind will we permit the enemy again to take Reichland from us, which has been ever and increasingly intimately linked to Germanism and which has in a highly gratifying manner ever and increasingly developed economically and of which more than 87 per cent. speak German as their mother-tongue. (Loud applause).

Ninthly, tenthly and eleventhly, principally concern Austria-Hungary and twelfthly concerns Turkey, to whose respective statesmen the answer may be left in the first place, but Germany would accord them every support. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of Constantinople, with which the question of the Straits is closely connected, are important and vital to German interests.

Thirteenthly, the Central Empires have liberated Poland from the Czarist regime; they are, therefore, entitled to decide Poland's future constitution.

LEAGUE OF PEOPLES.

Fourteenthly, the Imperial government is ready to discuss the basis of a league of peoples when all the other questions are settled. Mr. Lloyd George's and Dr. Wilson's proposals contain certain peace principles to which Germany assents and which form the starting point and aim of negotiations, but the concrete proposals are unsatisfactory. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany but cast covetous eyes on the opponents' territories."

The Chancellor declared that the military position was never so favourable. Hertling concluded by saying that the attitude of the enemies was still that of victors, and their idea was that Germany must do penance and promise to reform. They must drop this attitude. "Our highly gifted army leaders face the future with undiminished confidence in victory and throughout the whole army is the unbroken joy that the battle prevails. Let us hold together and victory will be ours and good peace must come. God is with us and will be so in future."

HERTLING REPUDIATED.

ALLIES UNANIMOUS.

BITING CRITICISM ON ALL SIDES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The speeches of Count Czernin and von Hertling have evoked considerable biting comment in Allied capitals.

JOINT REPLY EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The "Echo de Paris" says that the Allies are exchanging views in order to reply jointly. Other newspapers contrast the high moral conception of President Wilson's speech with the arrogant spirit of enemy declarations.

MERE WASTE OF BREATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The two speeches show, with certain gaps, the enemy war aims on the basis of *status quo* before the war except as regards Baltic provinces and Poland on which they are ambiguous. The general sentiment is crystallized in the conviction that the exchange of speeches, however noble and wise, with the Central Empires, is mere waste of breath.

EXPLICABLE EITHER WAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The "Vorwaerts" says the speech is a real masterpiece, as it can be interpreted both in favour of annexationists and pacifists.

CRITICISM OF BRITISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The "Daily News" says:—There is an encouraging change of tone on the part of von Hertling in that he has chosen to reply in detail to President Wilson's propositions. If the speech were Germany's last word, the horizon would be dark, but the last word will lie with democratic Germany and her Allies are moving far more rapidly towards peace.

The "Daily Chronicle" says Hertling construes the German rendition of regarding every concession from the opposing party as a sign of weakness. Nothing but Germany's defeat will bring a change of heart.

The "Morning Post" writes:—Having again received proof of Germany's inexpugnable hatred towards England, we will get on with the war.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—A close examination of Hertling's speech does not indicate the slightest change in the Prussian militarist mind. We are in the same position as before and it is useless to talk of peace.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PARIS, Jan. 25.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 26.

There is no comment hitherto on Hertling's speech owing to the late arrival of the speech, but the newspapers think that Czernin acting on the suggestion of Berlin is endeavouring to entice the Entente into a peace conference or at least start negotiations with the United States.

DUTCH COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Dutch press comment generally agrees that Hertling has not brought the world a single step nearer peace.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

60 YEARS' DEVOTED SERVICE TO INDIA.

HIS WORK IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 27.

The death is announced of Sir William Wedderburn.

A sketch of Sir William Wedderburn's life and his work for India published by Messrs. Natesan and Co., records that he was born in Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1838 being the third son of Sir John Wedderburn on the retired list of the Bombay Civil Service. The family is an ancient one, the name of Walter de Wedderburn appearing among the barons of Scotland who signed what is known as the "Ragman Roll" at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1296.

As regards the family connection with India, Sir William, some years ago, wrote "As long as I can remember anything, I was destined for the Indian Civil Service. My father had served 30 years in the Bombay Civil Service, which he entered in 180[illegible] now 100 years ago, before Haileybury College existed. My eldest brother John joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1844, by nomination to Haileybury, and served until his death in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny. But when my turn came, nominations to Haileybury had ceased, with the demise of the old East India Company, so that I went to India as a 'Competition-walla' joining the Bombay Civil Service in 1860, and continuing a member of that service until my retirement in 1887. Thus our family had a long and intimate connection with the Government service in India; and it will readily be understood that we all took an excessive pride in that service For myself I can say that I always regarded this hereditary profession, which was also the profession of my choice, as the noblest career open to youthful aspirations. I lay some stress on this point, as it shows that if, at various times, I have come into collision with the dominant powers of the great Indian bureaucracy, the cause must not be sought in any inbred hostility to the service, nor in any want of *esprit de corps.*"

Sir William's connection with India now continued unbroken for nearly 60 years and his work may conveniently be notified under three headings: (1) His official career in the Civil Service; (2) his sympathy with Indian reform, especially as affecting the condition of *the ryot; and (3) his* work after retirement from the service, in Parliament, and as Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

HIS OFFICIAL CAREER.

As regards (1) his official career, it must be said that his lines fell in pleasant places: Under-Secretary to Government; Registrar of the High Court; Judicial Commissioner in Sind; Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments; and Judge of the High Court. Sitting on the Appellate Bench with his Indian colleague, the first of his race, the late Mr. Nanabhai Haridass, he had often the disagreeable necessity to enhance sentences of a most inadequate character passed by the District Judges—sentences altogether most disproportionate to the crime committed. These light sentences had scandalised the Indian community and to Sir William and his colleague belong the high credit of having effectually put an end to the scandal. They were nicknamed "Enhancement Judges" by a section of the rabid Press, but everybody knew how they had greatly improved the administration of criminal justice in the mofussil. The session judges were made to remain on their good behaviour. When Sir William left the service in April, 1887, the Government of Lord Reay issued a Gazette Extraordinary expressing regret at his retirement: "Sir W. Wedderburn has been intimately associated with the Government as Acting Chief Secretary, and for a short time as Member of Council. And it is a great pleasure to his Excellency in Council to acknowledge the valuable assistance and advice for which he has been indebted to him, both as a Secretary and as a colleague. . . . His enthusiasm in the cause of education, and his anxiety to promote all measures which would, in his opinion, conduce to the moral and material progress of the natives of this country, have, as his Excellency in Council believes, won for Sir W. Wedderburn the confidence and the gratitude of those in whose cause he has laboured." It is pleasing to record that for the strenuous service he rendered to the cause of India and the active sympathy Sir William uniformly displayed towards their legitimate ambition and aspiration, the grateful people of Bombay voted him a handsome purse.

AS AN INDIAN REFORMER.

Sir William had the advantage of familiar converse with more than one generation of Indian reformers. Among the early pioneers in Bombay were Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dr. Bhau Daji, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, and Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik. Then followed Mr. Justice Ranade, and the distinguished triumvirs: Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Justice Tyabji. In conference with advisers so well understanding the condition of the people, and also with the younger generation of educated men, Sir William soon began to learn where the Indian shoe pinches, and to realise that the destitution of the masses is the one great fact of the Indian problem. In searching for the causes of this excessive poverty, and the practical remedies, he found himself in agreement with his Indian friends, who prescribed as among the most immediate requirements, the limitation of the Government demand; the provision of agricultural capital at moderate rates; and the settlement of disputes without expense by friendly arbitration, in the place of litigation in the Civil Courts. Accordingly he brought forward (a) a scheme for a permanent settlement in the Dekkhan; and laboured to established, (b) a pioneer agricultural bank; and also to place upon a firm basis, (c) the system of "Lawad" or Conciliation Courts, organised by his friend Mr. Ganesh Wasudeo Joshi. It was when at work on these practical remedies that he first came painfully into collision with the machinery of the great centralised departments, which have practically absorbed all authority in the administration. The scheme would have freed the ryot from the power of the money-lender, and would have provided an increasing revenue to Government.

The Collector, who sent up the scheme was sharply rebuked for seeking to interfere with the existing order of things; and the proposal was nipped in the bud. The scheme for establishing a pioneer Agricultural Bank at Saswad, near Poona, had a more fortunate career, and was only wrecked when it reached the India Office in London.

On the 31st of May, 1884, an unanimous despatch signed by the Viceroy and his colleagues, was forwarded to England, asking the sanction of the Secretary of State to the proposed experi-

WORK AFTER RETIREMENT.

In returning to England, Sir William's special object in life was to co-operate with the Indian National Congress in obtaining for Indians a fair share in the management of their own affairs. From his own experience he was convinced that no help in this direction could be expected from official influences in India. Reformers could not expect help to proceed from this stronghold of official privilege: too unsympathetic to persuade; too powerful to coerce. But if a frontal attack could only end in disaster, much might be accomplished by a flanking movement. The appeal therefore was be made to the democracy which, if it understood the facts, would have both the power and the will to do justice to India. Accordingly, the plan of campaign which Sir William steadily pressed upon his Indian friends was to carry on the work of organisation and propaganda simultaneously in India and in England; both are equally important. The Congress programme became the brief, which the friends of India, working with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, forced on the attention of the British public, by means of Parliament, the Platform, and the Press. In all these activities Sir William took the leading part. As regards the work in India, he returned to Bombay in 1889 as President of the 5th Congress, being accompanied by Mr. Bradlaugh, who had given his powerful aid to the cause of India. Again, in 1904 he accompanied Sir Henry Cotton, who had been elected President, when he received a most cordial welcome both in Bombay and Madras. In England he kept touch with India through the British Committee, of which he had always been Chairman. And in 1893 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons for the County of Banff. This he retained until 1900, when he retired. The reasons of his retirement are stated as follows in a letter which, jointly with Mr. Hume and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, he addressed to the President of the Indian National Congress: "The work in England is great and difficult, and the workers are few; and these are overtaxed both as to physical endurance and financial resources. That is why one of us who now address you (Sir W. Wedderburn) has been driven to retire from Parliament. For seven years he has had a double burden; direct work for India; together with the wear and tear of contested elections, care for the special interests of his constituents, and the multifarious duties of parliamentary life. He has found it not possible to continue this double burden, and has therefore, with great reluctance, for the present retired from the House of Commons, in order to economise his resources for the direct work on behalf of India." Sir William, had then spent over a lakh of rupees from his own pocket in a variety of ways with the sole and exclusive object of advancing the moral and material well-being of the Indian people, a sum which must now have been considerably enhanced. His left hand has not known what his right hand did. When at the Bombay Congress, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Joint-General Secretary, referred to the heavy self-sacrifice undergone by Sir William in the cause of the Indian people, the approbation with which the entire assembly received his remarks was but a small recompense for his magnificent and selfless services. During his time in Parliament he organised an Indian Parliamentary Committee, consisting of about 120 members, pledged to give attention to Indian affairs, and to see justice done. Of this Committee he was

(Continued on page 8.)

CAPITAL WORK OF AVIATORS.

ENCOUNTERS ALL ALONG FRONT.

ENEMY AERODROMES. BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Our aeroplanes bombed the large rail sidings at Courtrai and the billets at Roulers. There was hard fighting all along the line greatly in our favour. We brought down ten and drove down six enemy machines. One of ours is missing. Our night flying machines last night dropped eight tons, bombing five large aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Ghent and billets in the vicinity of Douai. 160 bombs were dropped on the new aerodrome westward of Tournai All of our machines returned.

ENEMY RAID.

PARTY DRIVEN OFF N. OF PASSCHENDAELE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The enemy raided a post southward of Fontaine-les-Crioselles. An enemy party was driven off northward of Passchendaele. Hostile artillery was active at Havrincourt and Poelcapelle.

BRITISH TAKE OVER FRENCH LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd 2-20 p.m., Jan. 27.

Reuter's special correspondent on the British front says that the British have taken over more of the French line and the British front now extends slightly south of Saint Quentin.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

GERMAN TOWNS AND FACTORIES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Jan. 27.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says there was great activity on the northern front. We dropped over three hundred bombs on Courtrai, Iedeghem and Douai We brought down seven enemy aeroplanes and drove down five others out of control. Two of ours are missing, one of which was seen to collide with an enemy machine during the combat.

Our night fliers bombed aeroplanes and billets at Ghent, Courtrai and Roulers and all returned.

RAID OF GERMAN TOWNS.

We also bombed factories at Mannheim, hitting one factory, docks and town, also barracks and railway station at Treves, steelworks at Thionville and railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig. Our pilots report large explosions at all objectives and a large fire at Treves. One of our machines is missing.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Admiralty announces that our aircraft bombed and hit the aerodrome at Verssenaere yesterday. All returned.

During patrols on Wednesday we destroyed two enemy machines and shot down two out of control. One of ours is missing.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

To-night's French communiqué says:—There were artillery actions, sometimes violent, in the Butte-du-Mesnil and Mont-homme sectors, but no infantry action. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down three German machines on Friday.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN CAURIERES WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 26.

A French communiqué says, there was lively artillery duel in Caurieres wood, where an enemy raid failed.

INTERRUPTION OF CABLES.

The Telegraph Department notify that owing to interruptions on cables telegrams from London are being posted to Marseilles since the 22nd instant

"A CONCERTED PEACE OFFENSIVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Jan. 27.

Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview, said Hertling's truculent speech was not more warlike than was expected, as Hertling was merely the nominee of the military party.

"The Times" says Hertling and Czernin obviously spoke on a prearranged plan. Both speeches are a concerted peace offensive in which Austria is entrusted with a disguised turning movement designed to envelope Dr Wilson.

The "Daily Mail" says there will be no more shirkers and believers in peace by negotiation among us when Hertling's meaning is grasped.

CHASE OF KALEDIN

CONGRESS OF COSSACKS.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 27.

A wireless Russian message says:—A Congress of Cossacks from the front was inaugurated at Kamensky on 23rd January. Twenty three regiments and five batteries were represented, also all participants in the Voronez Conference of the Labouring classes of the Cossack community. Kaledin ordered the dispersal of the Congress and the arrest of its organisers.

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution declaring war on Kaledin and relegating to itself all authority on the Don and sent out detachments for the purpose of capturing Likhaia and Zverere, and arrested eighteen superior officers. Cossacks have been fired with enthusiasm and they are striving to end Kaledin with the assistance of the army of Workmen's and Peasants' Government with the object of destroying the bourgeoisie in Russia on the Don, and leading to a victory of the great revolution.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

SANGUINARY CONFLICTS AT VIBORG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 27.

Reports of the civil war in Russia are confirmed. Sanguinary conflicts have taken place at Viborg between the Bourgeoisie Public Safety Corps and the Red Guards. The latter were victorious after sailors had reinforced them.

INTENSE FIGHTING AT VIBORG.

BETWEEN WHITE AND RED GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Jan. 27.

Fighting between the Red Guards and White Guards has intensified at Viborg. The latter are drawn from the educated classes while the former are soldiers.

FINNISH SENATE'S ULTIMATUM.

WARNS RUSSIA AGAINST SMUGGLING *FIREARMS.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HELSINGFORS, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The British Consul has protested to the Senate against acts of violence and robberies on British subjects in Finland. The Senate has sent an ultimatum to the Russian Government to cease supplying arms to Finnish hooligans who are committing excesses assisted by the Russian soldiery: otherwise a state of war will be proclaimed immediately.

FINNISH SENATE.

SOCIALISTS BREAKE UP SITTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Jan. 27.

The sitting of the Finnish Senate which sent an ultimatum to Russia regarding the excesses by soldiers was broken up by Socialists supported by the fleet.

GERMAN LIES.

REPORT OF UKRAINIAN PEACE FALSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

A semi-official note denies Austrian and German assertions that a separate peace with Ukraine is assured, and says that these statements are intended to appease the proletariat of the Central Powers by a promise of relief from food shortage. The note declares that the masses of the Ukraine would never consent to such agreement.

ROUMANIAN ADVANCE.

RUSSIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ODESSA, Jan 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

Four Roumanian senators and officers have been arrested here on a charge of espionage. They were released at the instance of Allied consuls. It is announced that the Roumanian Government is forced in self-protection temporarily to occupy certain points in Russian territory.

KISHINEFF SURROUNDED.

ROUMANIANS FIGHT BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

It is reported that Roumanian troops have surrounded Kishineff and heavy fighting is proceeding with Bolshevik troops.

JAPAN AND FAR EAST

SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEACE.

FRIENDLY WARNING TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
TOKIO, Jan 26
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan 26.

Count Terauchi, Premier, speaking at the opening of the House of Peers, emphasised Japan's absolute loyalty to the Allies, with whom her relations had been constantly strengthened. Japan unreservedly shared the Allies' resolve not to sheath the sword until an honourable peace was secured.

She was deeply concerned because the internal disorder in Russia was spreading to her Far Eastern possessions. "Japan holds herself responsible for the peace of this part of the world and if it were endangered Japan would not hesitate to take proper measures."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Baron Motono, Foreign Minister, in his address to both the houses paid a handsome tribute to the courage and the unalterable confidence of Japan's allies. Japan had made every possible effort, military and naval, to secure the objects of this war which was highly appreciated by the peoples and Governments of her allies.

He said that the alliance with Britain was the fundamental basis of Japan's foreign policy. The alliance above all things was the reason for Japan's participation in this war and it had become more firmly cemented and more intimate. He was firmly convinced that the alliance should be the guiding principle of the two nations after the war.

LATER.

In his address, Baron Motono emphasised the necessity for extreme prudence in considering measures Japan might be called on to take as regards Russia, where the present Government was apparently about to conclude separate peace.

ENEMY OFFERS OF PEACE

"The Japanese Government, in view of the hitherto friendly relations between Japan and Russia, earnestly hopes that the Russian nation will be able to establish a strong stable Government without prejudice to the interests of their allies. In this connection enemy Powers have frequently indirectly attempted to draw the Entente Powers into pourparlers, but the enemies' *soi-disant* proffers of peace must be regarded with much circumspection. The declarations of our allies as regards the basis of peace differ appreciably from the known objects of our enemies. Thus there is little hope of peace in the near future.

JAPAN'S LOYALTY TO ALLIES

Japan, who adhered to the declaration of London, had not hitherto received from any ally any proposition concerning peace conditions, but Japan did not believe that the time had yet come definitely to take up negotiations. It was entirely superfluous to declare that Japan would continue loyally to support her allies to the utmost. The responsibility for maintenance of security in the Far East lay entirely with Japan.

WARNING TO RUSSIA

"We shall not hesitate at a moment's notice to take necessary steps in the event of our security being menaced and in order to assure lasting peace in the future Japan will not recoil from any sacrifice."

PATROL ENCOUNTERS SOUTH OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 26.

A British communiqué says, we captured positions in patrol encounters southward of Lens. The enemy raided a post eastward of Loos. There was hostile cannonading at Flesquieres, Bullecourt, Bailleul and Poelcapelle.

ARABS CAPTURE TURKISH CONVOY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 27.

The War Office announces that the Arabs have captured a Turkish convoy eastward of Medina.

CZERNIN'S FORMULA REGARDING POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PARIS, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan 27.

The "Temps" draws attention to the difference between Hertling's and Czernin's speeches and says that Czernin's formula regarding Poland can serve as the basis for a just and lasting settlement.

MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY OF THE RICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Jan. 27.
LONDON, Jan. 27.

A telegram from Odessa states that a military revolutionary committee has been formed which announces the intention of confiscating the property of the rich and also deposits in banks and private safes for the benefit of the unemployed.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

GENERAL BLISS TO REPRESENT AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 26.

General Bliss will represent the American Army on the supreme war council at Versailles.

ALLIED NAVAL CO-OPERATION

CONFERENCE MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27

The Allied naval conference in London this week reviewed the whole question of naval co-operation.

REVOLT AGAINST CAPITALISTIC SYSTEMS,

TROTZKY ON "SALVATION."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

M. Trotzky addressing a Pan-Russian Congress of Soviets said that the presence of foreign comrades symbolised a general revolt against the ancient capitalistic systems of Europe and America. Universal suffrage was obsolete and the dictatorship of the proletariat was the sole salvation.

UKRAINIAN RADA.

"DOES NOT REPRESENT PEOPLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Jan. 27.

An official telegram from Brestlitovsk states that the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviets established at Kharkoff as a rival to the Ukrainian Rada established at Kieff have informed Bolshevik representatives that the Rada does not represent the Ukrainian people but only the governments of Kioff, Tchernikoff and part of Kursk, whereas the Soviets control Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson and the basin of Donetz to the Black Sea. It is impossible for the Rada to supply anyone with wheat because the Soviets control the wheat-growing governments and means of communication.

Representatives of the Soviets will confer at peace negotiations as part of the Russian delegation and they repudiate the treachery of the Rada in attempting to conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers. The President of the Russian delegation has replied agreeing to discuss a common peace with the Ukraine Soviets as part of the Russian delegation.

CRENIN AND KUEHLMANN.

TO RETURN TO BRESTLITOVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 27.

German papers announce that Czernin and Kuehlmann will return to Brestlitovsk today.

CONGRESS OF PEASANTS DISSOLVED.

EXECUTIVE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Jan. 27.

The Congress of Peasants has been dissolved and its executive arrested.

FOOD ECONOMY IN U. S.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INJUNCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

President Wilson in a proclamation exhorts the greatest food economy in order to increase shipments overseas to the Allies whose subsistence is largely dependent on the United States. He appeals for a reduction of thirty per cent. in the consumption of wheat and wheat products. Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days and one meal daily should be wheatless. Tuesday should be a meatless day and one meal daily should be meatless. Saturdays should be pork-less. Continued economy in the use of sugar is urged till later in the year.

TRANSACTIONS IN WHEAT.

NEW STIPULATIONS NOTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies has issued a notification that all C.I.F., contracts for rice, except Burma and Japan rice, are taken over from the first seller resident in Great Britain at the first contract price. The term "first seller" includes a London house of shippers or the first contractor in the United Kingdom purchased direct from shippers, also shipper's agent if the agent's name appears in the contract as the seller. First sellers are instructed to furnish details of the purchases of rice on C.I.F., terms which has not yet arrived in the United Kingdom.

PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN STUTTGART.

A MILITARY ORDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

In consequence of disturbances at the meetings of the Fatherland Party, the commander of the Würtemburg Army Corps has prohibited public meetings in the Stuttgart district.

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

ELECT A SCOTCHMAN AS PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Congress of Soviets has elected Glaswegian Maclean as Honorary President.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

FOR DEVOTION TO DUTY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 27.

The "Gazette" announces the award of Distinguished Conduct Medals to the following:

Corporal J. Dunning, Indian Unattached List. He successfully laid important lines to an advanced position under heavy fire and kept up the communication throughout the attack under most difficult conditions in spite of very heavy fire. He displayed great initiative and devotion to duty.

Bombardier E. G. Hewes, Field Artillery, Madras. He went out five times in an hour under very heavy fire to mend the wire from an advanced section to the battery and although wounded he subsequently worked the telephone until the signaller arrived. He had then to be assisted to the dressing station. He set a magnificent example of pluck and devotion to duty.

Battery Sergeant-Major C. Low, Field Artillery, Bangalore. While the battery was being relieved it was very heavily shelled and many casualties were caused. He attended to the wounded and extricated several wounded who were buried in the dug-out. He displayed magnificent courage and coolness under heavy fire.

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GAZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Kenney, Inniskillas Honorary President a Glaswegian, named Maclean.

SEVEN TONS OF BOMBS ON GOEBEN.

CEASELESS ALLIED AERIAL ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Admiralty announces that ceaseless aerial attacks have been made on the Goeben. Seven tons of bombs have been dropped on and around the ship during the past forty-eight hours. Direct hits have also been secured on the aerodrome at Galata.

The Turkish cruiser which accompanied the Goeben has gone up the Straits. We compelled the steamer which was lightening the Goeben to desist.

The only casualty has been a Greek officer.

DEATHS OF SIR S. EDWARDES AND MAJOR POORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 27.

The death is announced of Sir Stanley Edwardes and Major Robert Poore.

MARTIAL LAW IN BARCELONA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
MADRID, Jan. 24
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 27.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Barcelona owing to grave development of disorders.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 27.
(From our Sunday Edition.)

An East Africa communiqué says, we reached Manunya, fifty miles inland from Port Amelia.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 27.

A British communiqué says we captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters southwest of Cambrai. There was hostile artillery activity in the Scarpe Valley.

AUSTRIA'S ANXIETY.

RESENTMENT OF GERMAN TONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 27.

Various incidents during the last week have added fuel to the long-standing friction between Germany and Austria. The free Austrian comments on German affairs, promises given by Count Czernin to the Socialists and the generally conciliatory tone of Czernin's speech yesterday, have displeased German governing circles which command newspapers. Consequently the German press comment has been singularly sharp and disagreeable.

On the other hand Austria's anxiety for peace is unquestionable. Austrian liberal and socialist opinion which is powerful, resents the arrogant tone and uncompromising attitude of Germany which makes negotiation impossible and only strengthens the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war.

COUNCIL OF INDIAN RULING CHIEFS.

QUESTION OF EARLY ESTABLISHMENT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 27.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D Rees asked whether the Government of India contemplated the early establishment of a council of the Ruling Chiefs with specified functions and clearly defined powers.

Mr. Fisher replied that as the whole question of the Indian constitutional evolution was at present being considered by Mr. Montagu and the Government of India, it would be premature to make any statement regarding the particular measures which might or might not be contemplated.

INTER-IMPERIAL FINANCE.

FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE ADVOCATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

At a meeting of Barclay's Bank, the chairman advocated the maintenance of a fixed rate of exchange within the Empire, which would give the Dominions substantial preference, promote trade and economise the use of gold. The balance of trade could be adjusted by closer administration of inter-imperial finance.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the tone of the market was not so robust. It was doubtless influenced sympathetically by the easier exchange rates from Shanghai. Dealers in New York have shown less confidence and supplies have been coming from there somewhat freely. Trade and continental demand lessened, consequently the price has fallen rather substantially. The Indian silver holding was further reduced.

CASUALTIES OF TROOP ON SEA.

ONLY 2,000 SINCE WAR BEGAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 27.

Reuter is informed that there have been only two thousand casualties among troops afloat since the beginning of the war. Approximately eleven million troops have been carried over-seas without casualties.

DISSOLUTION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

TROTZKY'S JUSTIFICATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.
Recd. 6 p.m. Jan. 26.

The opening of the Soviets' Congress in the Taurida Palace has been fixed for to-night.

LATER.

The Soviet Congress has opened in Taurida Palace, 625 delegates being present. M. Trotzky declared that he was convinced that the western proletariat would come to the assistance of Russia. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly was justified, because it aimed at the creation of an upper chamber. The Maximalists were fully entitled to substitute the proletarian dictatorship for general franchise in the interest of a higher form of social revolution (Loud cheers).

The Congress elected Lenin, Trotzky, Spiridonovna, Liebknecht and Adler as honorary chairmen.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 26.

A British communique says hostile artillery was active in the neighbourhoods of Lavaoquerie and Passchendaele.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

GEN. ALLENBY'S DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 6 p.m. Jan. 26.

A "Gazette" is published giving General Allenby's despatch covering the operations from the 28th June 1917, to the fall of Jerusalem. General Allenby emphasises the transport difficulties and the shortage of water. Routes for transport were extremely limited and practically the whole available transport, including 30,000 camels had to be allotted to one portion of the Eastern force.

It is told how before the fall of Gaza the enemy who was very strongly entrenched, kept guessing as to the whereabouts of the main attack which would be made, namely at Sareira or Sheria. Therefore large scale operations against Gaza were prepared.

The despatch shows that it was the very rapid consolidation of the British gains in the passes of the Judean hills before the Turks could rally, that ensured the surrender of Jerusalem. The passes are historical for causing the defeat of many invading armies.

2,000 TURKS BADLY SURPRISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—Our aeroplanes bombed camps and depots westward of Sebustieh and made several direct hits. They also surprised two thousand troops in close formation southwards of Nablus and dropped half a ton of bombs on them before they could disperse. We also bombed a camp of mounted troops, stampeding the animals.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

TURKISH AERODROME AT KIFRI BOMBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
DELHI, Jan. 26.

On 21st January, a successful bombing raid was carried out on the Turkish aerodrome at Kifri. One of our machines was brought down by the enemy's anti-aircraft guns. On the same day, a hostile aeroplane was forced to land within our lines near Fellaja and was destroyed.

CONTROL OF TEA SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Jan. 27.

In connection with the report that the Food Controller intends to fix a flat rate of 2/3 per pound for all tea sold as soon as the whole of the tea imports pass into his hands, the "Financial Times" points out that Government would thus make a profit of about five pence a pound. The journal thinks that a flat rate of 2/4 a pound could be fixed without involving the department in any loss.

LABOUR AND PEACE.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL ALLIED AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Jan. 26.

At the Labour Conference at Nottingham, M. Renaudel, the French delegate, said that the presence of the Allied labour representatives was being utilised to promote a general allied agreement on the lines of the British war aims with the adherence of labour in the United States. Having achieved such unity belligerent working classes would then be asked to participate in united action to establish durable peace.

LABOUR AND GOVERNMENT.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF REPRESENTATIVES SHELVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Labour Conference resumed to-day. It shelved a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Labour representatives from Government and rejected a proposal that Labour representatives in Government cease to act on the Labour Executive, by two to one majority.

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S WARNING.

"PEOPLE TIRED OF BEING GOADED INTO WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
From our Sunday Edition.
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 26.

During the debate in the Prussian Lower House respecting the political activity of state officials, the socialist Hoffman uttered a dramatic warning regarding Austrian disaffection spreading to Germany. He said, "We are as in Austria within ten minutes of the catastrophe. People are tired of being goaded into war. If you do not follow our advice, yours is the responsibility for everything that comes. We warn you at the twelfth hour."

DEATH OF SIR. W. WEDDERBURN.

(Continued from page 7.)

elected Chairman, and on various occasions weighty representations, on financial and other questions, were addressed to the Secretary of State on behalf of the ment: "We are anxious," they said, "to give effect to a scheme which we believe to be advocated on purely disinterested grounds, which can under the experimental conditions proposed be carefully watched, and which is likely, if successful, to be productive of much benefit to the country." A long and wearisome correspondence followed. The India Office raised every sort of theoretical objection; and finally in August, 1887, in reply to a question of Mr. Samuel Smith in the House of Commons flatly refused to allow the experiment to be made. The Arbitration Courts proposal was to revive the old Mahratta system of Ram Shastri and Nana Farnavis, under which no dispute came before a Judge until every form of arbitration had been tried, and failed. A large and representative public meeting was held in the Town Hall at Poona, when a Committee was appointed to prepare a draft bill and report. One would have supposed that a practical scheme of this sort, stamped with popular approval, would have at least obtained careful consideration from the authorities. Not so. The popular movement in favour of conciliation was discountenanced by the Government of Sir Richard Temple; the stamp duty upon arbitration awards was increased; and each of the Surordinate Judges who had taken part in the scheme was separately reprimanded.

Sir W. Wedderburn was much interested in education, especially Female Education. At Kurrachee in 1880, the "Wedderburn Hindu Girls' School" was established to commemorate his connection with Sind; and in 1884 he co-operated with Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade in founding the High School for Girls at Poona. As Agent for Sirdars in the Dekkhan, he addressed the assembled Chiefs on the subject at the Annual Birthday Durbar, and obtained from them liberal support; he himself contributing Rs. 10,000 to found a scholarship in memory of his brother Sir David.

In 1885 Sir William, as a coadjutor of Mr. A. O. Hume and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee took part in organizing at Bombay the first session of the Indian National Congress, an epochmaking event.

Committee. In 1895 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, with the help of the Committee, obtained the appointment of a Royal Commission under Lord Welby to enquire into Indian expenditure and the financial relations of India with the British Empire. During the five years for which the Royal Commission lasted, the case for India was laboriously kept to the front by the minority of the Commission (Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji), who represented Congress views. Hansard's reports will show that, during his time in Parliament, Sir William lost no opportunity of defending Indian interests. The British Committee of the Indian National Congress establish established "India" as a weekly fournal. In 1904 it was thought desirable to separate the journal (financially, not politically) from the British Committee, and the "India" Newspaper Company, Limited, was formed to carry on the enterprise. Of this Company, Sir W. Wedderburn became the Chairman. As regards the use of the platform, Sir William has always attached the greatest importance to Indians stating their case at first hand to British audiences, and he constantly urged the despatch to England of qualified and accredited Indian delegates, both to address public meetings, and also to make use of social opportunities to spread correct views about India. Such occasions were provided for the delegates when Sir William invited Members of Parliament and other influential persons to meet them at his friendly breakfasts at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The brilliant success of Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea in very critical times showed the great value of such visits, and it is only to be regretted that a permanent delegation of qualified Indians has not been retained permanently at the seat of Power. It may be added that Sir William had all through these 20 years and more, been in almost weekly correspondence with leading Indians like Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. G. K. Gokhale keeping himself well in touch with all Congress affairs and Indian public opinion.

The members of the Indian Civil Service as a class have won just distinction for integrity, industry, and zeal for the good of the Indian. Sir William was amongst the few who added to these qualities genuine appreciation and love of those whom they served devotedly. In all matters he gave the first and foremost thought to the interests of the people. Those of his service he would consider it his duty to subordinate when necessary. His own he surrendered with the unhesitating cheefulness of the true sacrificer. The most genuine philanthropist is often a bustling individual, constantly adding up his deeds and training his ears to the sound of popular praise. Sir William Wedderburn was not of that class. Perfect self-effacement, sage-like forgivingness and serenity of spirit and devoted service without the least suspicion of self-interest or advertisement were the features of his long caretr in the cause of India.

Owing to shortage of coal, the question of liquid fuel is now occupying attention in Ceylon. One engine burning liquid fuel is now running from Colombo to Galle and doing the return journey, consuming about 500 gallons. The Railway authorities are doubtful of the continuance of the supply of liquid fuel; so no steps regarding the reconstruction of engines are being taken.

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"A Real Miracle Indeed."
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MAN and MALARIA
(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)
Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.
Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
So the Body says the Soul.
Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.
While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.
In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.
Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.
Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.
The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.
Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate;
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing,
The fiend, who flies precipitate.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.
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on machines worth Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,800 respectively; and working is so easy. Won't you try to turn your leisure to a profitable end? Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy and the late Governor of Bengal.
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CALCUTTA, AND DELHI RANGOON.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

MEANS OF FINANCE.

URGENCY OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The following is the second and concluding instalment of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's remarkable statement on the future defence of the country:—

The benefit of making India a worthy partner of the Empire is of infinitely greater advantage to the British Commonwealth. Even assuming for argument's sake, that the immediate effect of the grant of full fiscal autonomy to India may result in a temporary disadvantage to British manufacturers, the question arises whether their interests should prevail against the unanimous views of educated India, and what is of first importance, the political interest of the whole British Empire. It would be hypocrisy to conceal the fact that the opinion largely prevalent amongst Indians is that "free trade" is maintained in India for the benefit of British manufacturers and for political reasons in connection with foreign countries. That "free trade" is not suited to this country can be proved to the hilt. No country can expect to make real industrial and economic progress and attain a high degree of prosperity without being fiscally free. Take the case of every civilized country in the world and it will be noticed that with the exception of Great Britain, which has been a willing worshipper at the shrine of "free trade," and of India, which has had to accept it under orders, there is no other country which does not regulate its trade according to what suits it best. Even the British Dominions, which are a part of the British Commonwealth, have discarded "free trade" in favour of protection. They give a certain amount of preference to the mother-country but it is a moot question whether such preference is of any real value. However this may be, the fact remains that when in the opinion of the inhabitants of the British Dominions, fiscal freedom was essentially necessary, it was readily conceded. Will England act in a similar manner towards India?

It would be interesting to examine what has been the effect of the freedom conceded to the British Dominions. There can be but one answer to the question. They have grown very prosperous. This will be evidenced by taking the figures of national income of Australia and Canada and comparing the same with India. The annual national income of Australia and Canada is respectively estimated at Rs. 500 and Rs. 550 per head of population, while that of India is estimated at Rs. 30 only. There is no reason to believe that the national income of India will not largely increase by adopting the policy which Japan has so successfully carried out within so short a period as 30 years, and which has helped in securing to Australia and Canada the high degree of prosperity which they enjoy.

I have dealt with the question of fiscal autonomy at considerable length in this note. My excuse for doing so is that it appears to me to be one of the principal reforms which shows a reasonable prospect of providing a large amount of funds which are essentially necessary to place India in a commanding position of defence, and be always ready and prepared to go to the assistance of any other part of the British Commonwealth, which may be menaced by any enemy of England. Not only will the peace and prosperity of India be secured by adopting such a statesmanlike policy, but the interests of the British Empire will be safeguarded, and Britain will find herself largely independent of foreign alliances. The military and naval power of the British Commonwealth will become sufficiently strong to enable her effectively to sway world politics.

It is not my intention to say that the money required for carrying out the programme of the defence of India will become wholly available immediately fiscal measures are put into practice. The effect of such measures will not only be to provide increased revenue from the Customs, but with the growth and development of industries as a result of scientific tariffs and Government assistance, the country will grow rapidly prosperous and the tax-bearing capacity of the people, which has been overreached by war taxation, will provide ample margin for securing additional revenues for the many purposes of the States.

The educated classes have been insistently pressing for substantial reforms in the administration of the country. The Secretary of State has announced in Parliament that the policy of Britain is gradually to lead India to the attainment of responsible government, and that a substantial step towards the goal will be taken after the War. With a view to consider the problem in all its bearings, the Secretary of State has arrived in India primarily, personally to consult with his Excellency the Viceroy and to interview the representatives of the leading political bodies and individuals on the subject. Whatever may be the outcome of these Conferences, it appears to me that the real problem in India is whether Great Britain is prepared to extend to the people of India full confidence and trust. Is Great Britain agreed that the loyalty of the Indian people is free from the remotest doubt, and that India will stand—shoulder to shoulder with her senior partner in all contingencies which may arise in the future in the best interests of the British Empire—firm? If the angle of vision has sufficiently changed to lead to implicit faith being reposed in the unswerving loyalty and attachment of the Indian people as a whole, then it may be taken for granted that the problem is already solved. Whether the reforms sanctioned are on the lines of the Congress-League Scheme, in advance of or falling short of it, will not in my opinion really matter. What does matter, however, is to create the firm conviction amongst the educated classes that Britain trusts the people of India to the full, that all her future attitude towards India will be marked by complete trust and confidence, that there will be a sincere and genuine co-operation between the officials and the representatives of the people, that the Government of India will be carried on in the best interests of India, and that in all those cases in which a conflict of interest arises between India and any other part of the British Commonwealth, the interests of India, in India, shall prevail; that the basis of Imperial relations will be that of partners, of a firm having branches in different parts of the world, each branch trying to develop its business on the most honourably profitable principles, growing prosperous itself and contributing to the prosperity of the firm which, in the present case, may be appropriately styled "The British Commonwealth and Company."

If the policy I have ventured to indicate in this note is adopted and loyally and consistently followed during the future, I have no doubt that the might of the British Empire will become unassailable, and Britain will be able to help in fulfilling the noble principles for which she has participated in this world-war, not by the sacrifice of men and money which she is willingly bearing now, but by peaceful methods by throwing the full weight of her power and influence on the side of right in world Conferences.

In conclusion, I should like respectfully to urge that it is necessary for the Imperial angle of vision so radically to change as to make Britain undertake in right earnest the task of raising India economically and industrially, to render all the assistance necessary to raise this country in the scale of nations, to enable her to maintain an adequate navy and army not only for her own defence, but as a reservoir for the use of the Empire, envisaging the problem from the broadest Imperial standpoint. The real goal should be that there shall be two Britains in the world one in the West and the other in the East, both strong, powerful and prosperous, ready and willing to stand shoulder to shoulder in every Imperial contingency and helping and co-operating with each other in the cause of humanity. This appears to me to be the only way in which Britain can fulfil her noble mission in the world.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
Bombay, 24th November.

PROSECUTED FOR ILLEGAL TANNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COIMBATORE, Jan. 26.

This evening, Mr. J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Pollachi, before whom a case under the Defence of India Act against Muhammed Rowther, Ismail Bava Rowther and Mir Mahomed, was laid at the instance of the Munition Board for having tanned goat and sheep skins in contravention of the order issued by the Governor-General-in-Council prohibiting putting such into tannage after 10th June. The accused were found, as alleged by the prosecution, to have had about 494 goat or sheep skins in bark on the 23rd September last. After examining six witnesses for the prosecution and hearing arguments of Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Iyer, Public Prosecutor for the Crown, and Mr. Ramaswami Iyangar for the defence, the Magistrate framed a charge as alleged by the prosecution under section 11 (A) D (1), Defence of India Consolidation Rules, against the two accused, Mahomed Rowther and Ismail Bava Rowther, and discharged the third accused Mir Mahomed. The first accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy, and the second accused pleaded not guilty. The case stands adjourned to 22nd February.

TIME LIMIT IN REFORM SCHEME.

MRS. BESANT'S EXPLANATION.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mrs. Besant, in the course of her address at the Gokhale Hall this evening, said that a time limit was inserted in the Congress resolution this year demanding self-government in order to show that the people were in earnest and would not wait for years together. She observed if the British Cabinet accepted last year's resolution of the Congress, the destiny of India would be assured, and it did not matter much whether the intermediate stage was five or ten years

ROBBING LADY IN TRAIN.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Chapra railway police have arrested three men out of five alleged to be implicated in a daring robbery on Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the Dy. Commissioner of Tura about the end of November. A dacoity was committed in a first class ladies' compartment near Chapra on N. and N. W. Railway. Mrs. Jackson, the wife of Mr. E. Jackson was in a first class compartment while her husband was in another compartment. About three or four stations from Chapra she felt some irritating stuff on her face. She did not remember anything more. When she awoke she found her bag missing. The police recovered some stolen articles which have been identified.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

CRORE AND A HALF AS SUBSCRIPTION.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 26.

The total subscribed by way of subscription to the Central Imperial Indian Relief Fund from the date of its inception up to 31st December, 1917, was Rs. 1,38,02,000. Interest upon the sums placed as fixed deposits amounted to about Rs. 8,17,000, bringing a total income of Rs. 1,48,19,000. The expenditure up to the same date amounted to Rs. 76,81,000.

At the close of a meeting held in Rangoon for the support of the blind school of Burma over Rs. 18,000 were subscribed or promised towards the cost of a building for which Mr. Jackson (the blind principal) needed Rs. 15,000 to carry on for one year. The Hon. Lim Chinsong was the chief contributor, paying Rs. 10,000.

POONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. JAYAKAR ON UNREASONABLE ANGLO-INDIAN DEMANDS.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Jan 26.

A session of the Poona District Conference commenced on Saturday afternoon at Lonavla with Mr. P. K. Telang as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Jayakar as president.

Mr. Jayakar in his address exposed the unreasonableness of the demand of Anglo-Indians like Sir Hugh Bray for a determining voice in the adjustment of the political affairs of India and adversely criticised the demands of subcastes among the Hindu community for separate representation. Mahomedans and sub-sections of Hindus, he declared, stand on an entirely different footing. Finally, Mr. Jayakar urged that popular political leaders must also advocate social reform and undertake social service, as the spirit of equality and democracy underlay all those activities and that was the test of their sincerity.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Conference of the All-India Hindu Sabha will be held at the banks of Shri Gangaji near Tribeniji at Prayag (Allahabad) on the 9th, 10th and 11th February. A spacious site has been secured for the purpose and arrangements for the Conference are well in hand. It is proposed to place the following subjects for the consideration of the Conference.

1. Prayer for the speedy victory of Allied arms in the present War and exhortation to the people to continue their sacrifices till the object is achieved.
2. Expression of regret at the loss of departed leaders.
3. Consideration of the causes of the riots which took place during the last year year at some places in Behar and U. P. and suggestions to prevent their recurrence in future.
4. Support to the demand of Self-Government without introducing sectional and communal considerations in matters of representation.
5. Promotion of Hindu unity through introducing joint common worship and joint celebration of national festivals.
6. Encouragement to the study of Hindi and Sanskrit and adoption of Dev Nagari characters as a common script for at least Sanskrit works published in all parts of India.
7. Imparting suitable education to females and ameliorating the condition of widows.
8. Importance of education in the fundamental truth of Hindu religion to all the boys, girls and grown-up members of the Hindu community.
9. Discouragement of child-marriage.
10. Regulation of Hindu charity and improvement of Sadhus.
11. Starting of an institution under the auspices of the Sabha for the publication of cheap Hindu literature and for the training of Hindu missionaries.
12. Appeal to the people and the Government to take all necessary measures to check the growing scarcity and dearness of pure milk and *ghee* in the country.
13. Appeal for raising the condition of Sudra and untouchable castes and taking care of criminal tribes and convicts in jail.
14. Condemnation of mutual bickerings among Hindu sects.
15. Appointment of Committees to look after Hindu places of pilgrimage.
16. Appeal for a permanent fund of the Sabha.

VACCINATION OR SANITATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of Dr. Turner's Report on the health of the city during 1917 published in yesterday's "Chronicle," permit me to direct the earnest attention of the public to the following official statements showing the continued extensive prevalence of small-pox in this well-vaccinated, but highly insanitary city and its entire absence from the unvaccinated, but highly sanitary town of Leicester in England:—

Leicester: Population a quarter million unvaccinated, but highly sanitary:—

"No case of small-pox occurred in Leicester during the year. . . . Vaccination continues to decline. While the average yearly number of vaccinations since 1885 has been 10 per cent. of births, the number for last year was only 4 per cent. (222). With the single exception of an imported case in 1913, there has been no small-pox in Leicester since 1906, and no deaths from small-pox since 1904. . . . The fact that the whole country (England) has been so free from small-pox during the last 12 years in spite of the steadily increasing neglect of infant vaccination, certainly indicates that other factors rather than infantile vaccination are controlling the incidence of the disease. It looks as if small-pox was leaving the country just as certain other serious zymotics have already done; e.g., plague, cholera, typhus." Report, M. O. H., Leicester. Yours, etc.,

"NONE SO BLIND. . . ."

Bombay: Population one million well-vaccinated, but highly insanitary.

"Small-pox, 1917: Cases 663, Deaths 269."
Report, H. O., Bombay.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

LATE MR. COWASJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON Jan. 26.

At a well attended meeting of the citizens of Rangoon last evening a resolution was unanimously passed expressing regret at the great loss sustained by the death of the Hon. Mr. M. Cowasjee one of Rangoon's oldest citizens, who was extremely popular with and beloved by all classes and proving his public spirit, fine sense of judgment and impartiality in all matters relating to the public good and another resolution to communicate the resolution to the relatives of the deceased.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of the Elphinstone College, which began on Friday last, concluded on Saturday, when Mrs. G. Carmichael distributed prizes to the winners. The principal and professors of the College took an active interest in the sports and helped to make them interesting.

The items on the programme, with the name of the winners who stood first in each of them are given as under:—

1. High Jump—Mr. J. B. Desai
2. Long Jump—Mr. Patel
3. Quarter Mile (present students) Mr. S. Kale
4. Quarter Mile (under 18) Mr. Shavuxsha
5. Putting the Weight—Mr. S. Kale.
6. Hurdles (heats)—Mr Macmillan.
7. Apple Race—Mr. Macmillan.
8. Half Mile—Mr. S. Kale.
9. Hundred Yards—Mr. S. Kale.
10. Stilt Race (50 yards.)—Mr. D'Souza.
11. Quarter Mile (past students)—Mr. Gadre.
12. **Button Race (finals) Mr. Chitnis and Miss Raje.**
13. Cycle Race (finals)—Mr. Chitnis.
14. One Mile Race (open) —Mr. Gadre.
15. Wheel Barrow Race (50 yards.)—Mr. Cooper and Daroowala.
16. Mathematical Race (ladies' nomination)—Miss Benjamin and Mr. Sayani.
17. **Obstacle Race—Mr. Betai.**

After the sports were over, Prof. Kanga, the President of the Sports Committee said that they all regretted the absence of Mr. Carmichael who was to have presided that evening but who was obliged to be out of Bombay. Though he was absent, his absence was more than compensated by the presence of Mrs. Carmichael who had given the Sports Committee a sum for giving a prize cup. That cup was to be called 'Mrs. Carmichael Cup' and it would be kept in the College, and the names of the winners would be engraved on it from year to year. He thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the sports and then requested Mrs. Carmichael to distribute prizes to the successful competitors.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Championship Cup was awarded to Mr. S. Kale who was fortunate to get the Mrs. Carmichael Cup also.

After the distribution of prizes, Principal Covernton in a short speech said that the number of students participating in the game was kept up, though he hoped to see still larger numbers joining in future.

After refreshments were served, the gathering dispersed.

LOSS TO NURSING SERVICE.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The following names appear in casualty list No. 201 Indian Expeditionary Forces:

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Military Nursing Service:—Sister O. F. Hindal.

MISSING (BELIEVED DROWNED.).

Military Nursing Service:—Sisters F. D. Compton and A. Welford

British Red Cross Society:—Temporary Nurse F. M. Faithfull.

GOVERNMENT AND MOSLEMS.

PROTEST AGAINST DEFENCE ACT OPERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 26.

At a meeting of the Mussulmans held last evening the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the Mussulmans of Hyderabad (Sind) views with alarm and indignation the harsh operation of the Defence of India Act in the case of the inhabitants of this country, particularly the Mussulmans, and demands an immediate change in the present attitude of the Government of India towards Mussulmans. This meeting further resolves that the unjustifiable internment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and numerous other Mussulmans, deprived of liberty under similar circumstances, will never give the Mussulman community any peace of mind, and therefore strongly urges his Excellency the Viceroy and his Majesty's Government at home to release them forthwith.

It was also decided to send the above resolution to the Viceroy, Mr. Montagu and the premier. The message has accordingly been cabled to Mr. Lloyd George.

On the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's appeal Rs. 200 were subscribed on the spot for the release work. Great enthusiasm marked the proceedings which terminated with prayers.

CONSTABLE'S GALLANT ACTION.

RECEIVES ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY MEDAL.

A press note issued by the Bengal Government states:—

On the 5th September, 1916, at about 11 a.m., a cadet of the Police Training College, Surdah, named Jyotish Chandra Ganguli, was seen struggling against a strong current in the River Padma. Four recruit constables who were bathing there swam to his assistance but when they reached him, he caught hold of one of them, who in his turn seized another and so on until there was a general melee in the water and all the five men were in danger of being drowned. At this juncture head constable Birendra Kumar Mukherji, of the Police Training College, jumped into the water, swam up to them and at great personal risk and with commendable presence of mind succeeded in rescuing Jyotish Chandra Ganguli with the four recruit constables. On the recommendation of the local officers the case was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, London, which has awarded a bronze medal and a certificate to head constable Birendra Kumar Mukherji in recognition of his gallant conduct.

CLASSIC EVENTS AT CALCUTTA.

THEIR UNBENEFICIAL CHARACTER.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE FOR INDIGENOUS BREEDING.

(From a Racing Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

It cannot have failed to have impressed most of the thoughtful race-goers that the principal events of the Calcutta Winter Meetings have steadily, during the last five years, been falling under the law of the survival of the fittest, and this decline dates from the first season of what is known as the Bombay invasion. The culminating point has about been reached during the present season, when we have seen the very small fields, sometimes comprising only three interests, that have gone to the post for the various classic events. To those who have watched the developments during these few years, this state of affairs has come as no surprise—indeed it has been anticipated by them.

The cause of this defection is firstly the increase in the value of the added money, for these classic events, which has induced three or four very wealthy owners on the Bombay side to buy very high quality horses in England, and these owners have now the monopoly of all races which are framed on weight for age and class terms, such as are the classic events at Calcutta. Strangely enough on the Bombay side, which is the home of the rich owners, the Western India Turf Club, wise in its generation, has few classic races except of moderate values and those for Arabs, a class in which there is little diversity in quality. All the other richly endowed races at Poona and Bombay are on handicap terms and thus the superior and moderate classes are brought on terms and the issues are never foregone conclusions for any of the stables.

Now there is a further aspect in which to view the prospects of the classics after the war. The two Turf Clubs are accumulating an abundance of wealth and with praiseworthy generosity are contributing magnanimously to the war funds. After the war, when the calls in this direction will, sooner or later subside, what will the Clubs do with their vast wealth? One answer suggested on this question is "Annually to increase the stakes in the classic and other important races. If this is done, all high class racing in India will be killed in the course of a very short time.

The few rich owners will vie with each other in their purchases in Europe, and we will see Derby candidates imported, with the result that the fields for these richly endowed races will keep on diminishing till finally we shall see in the closing act of the drama, the owners surviving in the competition for appropriating the added money, I won't say in sporting rivalry. When such a climax is reached, people will say, "Change the Calcutta classics to handicaps." As the Turf Clubs are very jealous of preserving the character of their classics, I decline to be guilty of subscribing to any such blasphemy. There is yet another procedure by which to save the situation, especially when we recognise the avowed purpose for which racing is carried on, viz., for the improvement of the breed of horses.

It has often been said before and it may more emphatically be said again here that the Indian Government's encouragement of the horse breeding industry has been practically *nil*. Never previously, perhaps, has such an opportunity presented itself for Government with one stroke of the pen to give its substantial and long due recognition of the country-bred class. All support coming from state funds for horse races should be exclusively for country-bred classes. Let any calm and impartial critic study the records of the classic races in India, and ask himself the question as to what benefit has the State or the country derived from the horses that have in the past won the races for the Viceroy's Cups. Most of these—90 per cent. at least—have been geldings. Is it not anomalous, to say the least, that the state should be giving money to be run for by geldings with the ulterior purpose of promoting horse breeding!

The Western India Turf Club has organised a most liberal scheme for the encouragement of horse breeding. The Royal Calcutta Turf Club's action in the same direction is of a contemptible character.

It behoves H. E. the Viceroy to give serious consideration to the question of the justification of the Viceroy's Cup being presented on its present conditions.

A reasonable period should be allowed for any change in this direction to enable rich and influential people to start breeding establishments, and by which time the decadence I have foreshadowed above will have reached its culminating point.

It has ever been a subject of surprise to visitors to India that the Viceroy's Cup Race is not for the indigenous breeds, but is competed for by a class the majority of which are geldings.

SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

A verdict of death from a self-inflicted wound while temporarily insane was found at the police inquest touching the death of Private W. T. Justice who was found in a lavatory in the Old Section Hospital yesterday lying with a gunshot wound on his head.

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PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

AIDS TO BETTER OUTPUT.

EVIDENCE BEFORE COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee which arrived in Bombay on Saturday commenced its sessions at the Secretariat on the same day with Mr. James Mackenna as chairman.

There were only three witnesses for the day and Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar Co-operative Societies, was the first witness.

In the course of his evidence before the committee he said:—

There are three points in the process of producing and disposing of cotton in the Bombay Presidency at which co-operative methods have been applied with some success:—

1. The production and distribution of improved cotton seed. 2. Financing agriculturists engaged in growing cotton. 3. The organization of co-operative cotton markets. It will be convenient to examine these stages separately.

As to (1). The view taken by the Co-operative Department and acquiesced in by the Director of Agriculture is that the discovery of improved strains of cotton seed and their initial popularization is the work of the Agricultural Department. It is only after the improved seed becomes known and a demand for it springs up that the Co-operative Department intervenes and undertakes to organise its distribution. This may be done in three ways:—

(a) The ordinary village co-operative credit societies may obtain seed from the nearest Government farm or from some seed-grower certified by the Agricultural Department, and may advance such seed in lieu of cash to their members, recoveries being made at the end of the year in cash.

(b) Special seed societies may be formed which obtain their seed at harvest by purchase either from a Government farm or from the public.

(c) Seven seed societies exist in East Khandesh which, after obtaining their seed from a Government farm, arrange with selected members for its separate production. It is grown under the direct supervision of the committee and inferior strains are pulled up while the cotton is in the field. These selected growers hand over the whole of their seed cotton to the society, which by that means is able to meet the needs of all its members.

It may be mentioned that only 11 societies of types (b) and (c) above are yet in existence in this Presidency.

DISTRIBUTION.

I myself favour the first type of society and am strongly of opinion that while co-operative organization can nearly everywhere be applied successfully to distribution, it is only rarely successful when applied to production.

As to (2). The inclusive cost of growing and picking cotton may be put at from Rs. 20 to 25 per acre. The number of cotton-growing ryots who possess sufficient capital to finance their own crop is certainly growing; but the great bulk of agriculturists have still to obtain their capital from *sahukars* and *dalals*. In this Presidency the plan is to start as many village credit societies as possible within range of a cotton sale society, and to place these societies in a position adequately to finance all the cotton-growers amongst their members.

As to (3). The present system of selling cotton in the Dharwar district and its chief defects have been described with absolute precision by the Hon. Mr. Keatinge in an article published in the first number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly." I fully agree with all that he there says and in the light of his paper think it unnecessary to go over the same ground again.

With a market honey-combed with undesirable practices, it is evident that the better men both among the growers and purchasers must welcome some independent agency which will make for honest sale. I consider that the friendly welcome which has been given to co-operative cotton markets wherever they have been established proves that the need of some neutral intervening agency for the purpose of cotton sale is strongly felt.

METHODS OF SALE.

The present methods of the sale of cotton are—

(1) Small growers sell small lots to petty dealers in villages. These petty dealers cart the cotton to the nearest bazaar and sell it to the merchants. (2) Small growers, and in Gujarat frequently big growers, sell their crop before picking in advance to the merchants. The merchants usually purhase the option of buying the outturn at some specified rate. This method often works out to the disadvantage of the cultivator, but shrewd *patidars* in Gujarat say that they often find it profitable. (3) The majority of cultivators take their cotton into the market by cart and sell it on the spot to local *dalals* and merchants. (4) Some big growers arrange to have their cotton ginned and sell the *pukka kapas* direct to the big firms without the intervention of middlemen. By this method if their cotton is good in quality and cleanly picked, they secure for themselves the full benefit of the improved ginning percentage.

The system described as (4) above can scarcely be improved. Co-operative cotton sale societies are intended primarily for the first three classes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Big buyers receive separate telegrams from Bombay and these they usually keep private. Small buyers rely on the societies' telegrams and the cultivators are advised by the society's *dalal* as to what constitutes a fair price in light of them. I recommend that their daily publication should form an important feature in all sale societies.

MR V. H. GONEHALLI.

Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Bombay, said:—Ryots, who grow cotton, borrow money at usurious rates of interest. In the cotton tract of the Ahmednagar district, the rate of interest is at least 24 per cent. per annum. They also borrow cotton-seed for sowing purposes. If a ryot borrows 60 lbs. of cotton-seed in June, he has to repay it by supplying to the creditor 40 lbs. of *kapas* in December. The price of 60 lbs. of cotton-seed last June was Rs. 2-8 and the price of 40 lbs. of *kapas* is now Rs. 8. Ryots, who borrowed money for weeding the cotton crop, had to enter into what are called "jalap" or "lawani" transactions and bind themselves to repay the loan borrowed last August or September by supplying to the creditor *kapas* at Rs. 12 per "palla." A *palla* of *kapas* is 240 lbs. The man, who borrowed Rs. 96, has now to supply 8 *pallas* of *kapas* to the creditor or pay for it "cash at Rs. 50 per *palla* or pass a bond for value. This season the cotton crop in the Ahmednagar district and Khandesh was bad. Those who borrowed money on the jalap or lawani system have therefore suffered heavy losses.

As the cotton-growing industry is carried on under the disadvantages due to "bad finance and an undeveloped system of rural economy," the results are:—

(1) Deterioration in the quality and reduction in the outturn of crop. (2) Loss to the ryot of those profits of the industry to which he is entitled.

Efforts are being made in this Presidency to remove these disadvantages and enable the ryot to carry on his industry with greater profit to himself. We have been organising co-operative credit societies in important cotton tracts to finance the ryots. We have begun to organise co-operative seed-growing and distributing societies in those tracts. We have also been giving attention to the question of marketing cotton and started societies for its sale.

The witness next described the constitution and strength of Co-operative Credit Societies in East Khandesh.

SEED-GROWING AND DISTRIBUTING.

In Khandesh we started last year seven small seed-societies for the production of good cotton-seed. Each society obtained N. R. seed from the Government Farm at Jalgaon. It selected as its seed-growers a few of its members who have good cotton-lands and are noted for their agricultural skill. The seed obtained from the farm was supplied to the seed-growers and each seed-grower had to submit to the following regulations:—

(1) The lands should be properly tilled, seed sown at the proper time and all other operations properly attended to. (2) The standing crop should be purified by uprooting all stray plants. (3) The first two pickings should be kept separately and got ginned at the gin to be selected by the Managing Committee. (4) The seed-grower should sell the lint separately and hand over the seed to the Managing Committee of the society at a price to be fixed by the Managing Committee.

Cultivators in East Khandesh know the superiority of the seed from the Government Farm over the ordinary seed and are convinced of the extra profits they make by sowing the former. Therefore the Managing Committee of each society had no difficulty in securing seed-growers who would submit to its regulations.

The witness summarised the operations of two of these seed-growing and distributing societies viz. The Asoda Seed Society and the Bidi Seed Society.

CO-OPERATIVE SALE OF COTTON.

This problem of the cotton-growing industry of the country has received much attention in the last two years. In 1916, the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E. I.C.S., submitted a note to Government, outlining a plan for the establishment of co-operative cotton sale societies. On this plan prepared by the Hon. Mr. Keatinge and approved by Government, we have started seven cotton sale societies—three in Khandesh and four in the Southern Mahratta Country. Each society has, of course, been started with due variations from the approved plan to suit local conditions and to meet local difficulties. Each cotton sale society in Khandesh has been organised with shares and limited liability. They are allowed to advance loans to members for the production of cotton crop. After a number of credit societies are started and developed in the area of each sale society, the latter will stop making loans to its members and its share-capital will be utilised for providing itself with godowns, etc.

The operations of the three cotton sale societies in Khandesh was summarised.

We have only made a beginning and much patient and strenuous work is yet to be done before we reach our ideals. But the idea of co-operative sale has already attracted the imagination of cultivators. Every railway station which has got a few gins and presses should become the head-quarters of a cotton sale society.

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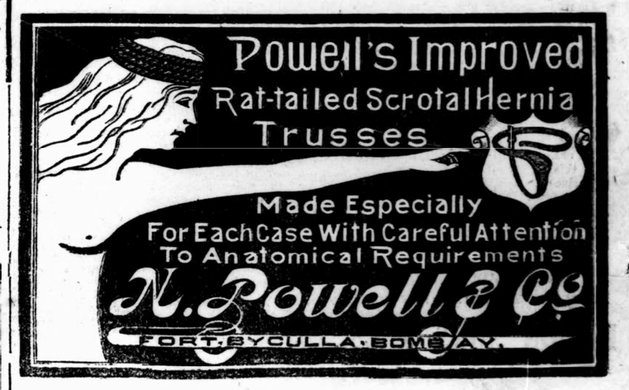

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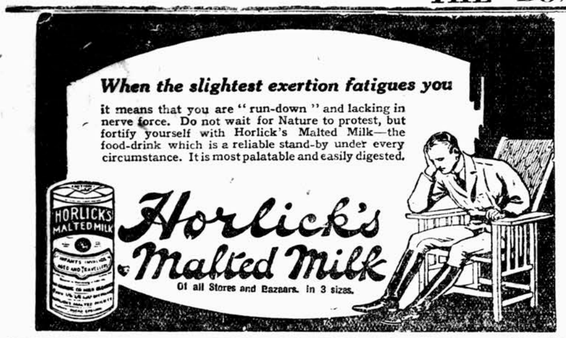
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INDIAN ASSOCIATION CONTRETEMPS.

SPLIT AMONG CALCUTTA "MODERATES" AND "NATIONALISTS,"

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

It may be remembered that at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Indian Association the moderate party rejected wholesale the list of names submitted by the Nationalist party for election as members of the Association. It is urged on behalf of the Moderates that the Nationalist party had already captured the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the All India Congress Committee and the Moderate party were not prepared to surrender the Indian Association also into the hands of the Nationalists. The Nationalists, on the other hand, contend that the Indian Association is a representative public body and that any one who has the good of the country at heart pays the Association's subscription and abides by its rules has a right to be elected. The question comes up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Association which will be held in Calcutta on January 31st, when Mr. I. B. Sen moves the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the Indian Association disapproves of the wholesale rejection by the committee on the 16th January, 1918, of persons proposed and seconded for membership of the Association by Mr. Basanta Kumar Bose, treasurer, Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bose, assistant secretary and Messrs. B. K. Lahiri, Sasankajivan Ray and I. B. Sen, members of the executive committee.

That this meeting of the Indian Association places on record its regret that the committee on the 16th January, 1918, excluded from membership of the Association persons high in position and education, among whom were included such honoured names as Mr. H. D. Bose, Bar.-at-Law, Dr. Mrigendralal Mitra, M.D., F.R.C.S., Mr. Josoda Kumar Ghosh, Vice-Chairman of the Noakhali District, Mr. Surendranath Tagore, B.A., and others, in no way inferior in character, political insight or public spirit to the 62 persons who were on the same date accepted as members.

That this meeting of the Indian Association is of opinion that in preventing persons who represented barristers, vakils, attorneys, pleaders, engineers zamindars, physicians surgeons, bankers and business people from joining the Association the committee abused its delegated power in as much as it frustrated without any justification the very first of the avowed objects of the Association, which is to seek to represent the people.

A YEAR'S RECRUITS IN U. P.

41416 COMBATANTS AND 20,000 NON-COMBATANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Sir J. S. Campbell, president of the U. P. War Board, in a review of the results of recruitment for combatants for 1917, says that the total number of recruits during the year was 41,416 of whom 12,551 were recruited in the first half of the year and 28, 865 during the second half, which latter increase is entirely due to the impetus instilled by the call from H. E. the Viceroy, by the enlargement of the recruiting staff and the energetic efforts made by both officials and non-officials.

As regards non-combatants it has been difficult to obtain reliable statistics as recruiting is taking place through several agencies and for so many units but it may safely be stated that more than 20.000 non-combatants have come forward from the United Provinces during the past six months. The province has not yet produced all that had been asked for from it by the Viceroy and the central recruiting board, but Sir J. S. Campbell considers that the figures now coming in under review are a cause for justifiable satisfaction.

DARING DACOITY AT JESSORE

3 GUNS AND RS 1,000 MISSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

A daring robbery is reported to have been committed on 15th instant in Narail Police Station Store Room and Treasury in Jessore District. It appeared that the officer in charge of the Thana retired at 10 after locking the cash safe and store room. Early next morning guards on duty found padlocks broken and three guns and one thousand rupees found missing. No arrest has been made.

BENGAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Tilak Home Rule League, Bengal Branch, held yesterday, the following office-bearers were elected:—President, Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Motilal Ghose, B. Chakrabarti; and Latiff Ahmed, Ambikaprasad Bajpai; Secretaries Messrs. Rudmal Goenka, Madangopal Garodia, Padmaraj Jain; and Treasurer, Mr. Haricharan Halwasia. A strong and representative executive committee was formed, including Babus Hirendranath Dutta, Bipinchandra Pal, Panchcowri Banerjee and Messrs. Muzbar Rahman, Kazi, Abdul Guffar and many other influential Marwari, Mahomedan, Bengali and Gujerathi gentleman. The League has opened an office at 89, Lower Chitpore Road, with free reading room attached to it. The League is raising Rs. 30,000 for the Bengal Deputation. Rs. 6,000 has already been collected and the work of collecting is progressing very well.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F V Bonyun, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E V G Chamberlin, Field Artillery.
Lieut S M Godfrey, Londons.
Lieut C Groom, Londons.
Second-Lieut A L Hill, Devons.
Second-Lieut F B Lightfoot, Londons.
Lieut D O Macnicol, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W F Salisbury, Londons
Lieut W N Spragg, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F T Saxon, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain L Gjers, Seaforths.
Lieut J H Johling, Lancs Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut E H Burgh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H T Saltmarsh, Cheshires.
Lieut W G B Shinner, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L Dolman, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J Haggart, Black Watch.
Lieut F W H Thanas, Yeomanry.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut T E Mitton, Engineers

WOUNDED.

Lieut W G R Bailes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V C Baker, Londons.
Captain F Berisford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G Bolton, Cheshires.
Lieut.-Col. G S Castle, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F Dougherty, Gordons.
Lieut J G Eaton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Elliott, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A R G Fisher, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E C Freeman, Warwicks.
Major H Gardiner, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut F B Hayes, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Col G J Henderson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Holland, Londons.
Lieut E R H Hudson, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C K Keates, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut C Keith-Johnston, Bedfords.
Lieut H Lupton, West Yorks.
Lieut C R W McCammond, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J. Mclean, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E S W Miles, Londons.
Lieut W R Millar, East Lancs.
Lieut C E Moy, Londons.
Lieut G G Nathan, Londons.
Second-Lieut E A Palmer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T Preston, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H N Shaw, Sherwoods.
Lieut H P R Standen, East Lancs.
Lieut A C Upham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Upton, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut G Warren, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut H A Watkins, Engineers.
Lieut G B Wheeler, Machine Gun Corps.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut W G Collins, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J M Chitty, Grenadiers

MISSING.

Lieut C D Macmillan, Yeomanry.
Lieut C W Pearson, Northumberlands.
Captain A F E Pitman, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut J C O Beuttler, Guernsey L I.

PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T C Fillery, East Kents.
Second-Lieut S Potter, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W E Teager, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut H K Forster, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain H L Lamb, Londons.
Captain F C Walker, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut A V Andrews, East Kents.
Lieut J E Bayliss, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C R Bird, Middlesex.
Captain L L Burtt, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Crook, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J E Fisher, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G Gay, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Gregory, Devons.
Second-Lieut H F T Hamilton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F J B Hammersley, Middlesex.
Captain F B F Hargreaves, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut H N Hobson, North Lancs.
Lieut D E A Horne, Labour Corps.
Lieut W A S Hoolson, Londons.
Second-Lieut F E S James, Garrison Art.
Lieut C F Keller, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E King, Londons.
Second-Lieut J T King, Rifle Corps.
Lieut J G Lomax, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Lowe, West Kents.
Captain E R Orr, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W A B Paul, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C M Penney, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Porteous, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J D Potts, Londons.
Second-Lieut P G Prior, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain A T Salvidge Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H W Shanton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R W Smart, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W R Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M W J Swallow, West Kents
Second-Lieut L R Taylor, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H Thomson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R J Trebilgo, Essex.
Second-Lieut C M Turner, Trenchmortar Battery.
Captain G D Tyson, Liverpools.
Lieut H Wilson, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J N G Stewart, Irish Rifles
Second-Lieut J W Watts, Royal Fusiliers.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 21

KILLED.

Lieut John G Watson, Reserve.

DROWNED.

Lieut-Commander Charles C de M Malan.
Engineer Lieut-Commander Thomas H P Dampier Child.
Lieut Edmond M Bowley, R N.
Lieut John G Nicolas, R N.
Acting Lieut Robert E Lewis Lloyd, R.N.
Sub-Lieut Henry S P Shaw, R N.
Sub-Lieut Eric O De Wet, R N.
Sub-Lieut James M Gunnings, Vol Res.
Surgeon Probationer Louis P St J Story, Vol Res.
Midshipman Harry A Venables, Vol. Res.
Midshipman Cecil G Kennedy, Vol Res.

DIED.

Lieut Arthur G Podrick.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Douglas B G Francis, R. N.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Commander Sandford G R Neville.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Leslie E Adlam.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Douglas B G Francis.
Probationery Flight-officer Percival H D Blackman, R N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Hubert P Salter, R N.

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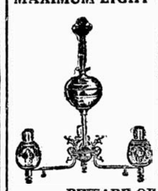

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 25th Jan. 1918.
Means of observations taken at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.886 Inches
Temperature of Air	70.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2 "
Dew Point	61.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.618 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.5 "
Minimum do.	62.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NNW:
Movement of Wind do	303 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	26	m 10	51	16 0	26	m 5	19	18 17
		11	2m	18 10		4	51a	18 6
Sun.	27	m 11	30	16 6	27	m 5	49	18 1
						5	25a	16 5
Mon.	28	m 0	9	28 10	28	m 6	18	17 15
		0	6a	26 7		5	58a	16 5
Tues	29	m 0	37	28 9	29	m 6	44	17 1
		0	39a	26 7		6	26a	16 17
Wed.	30	m 1	2	28 5	30	m 7	12	17 8
		1	10a	26 5		6	52a	17 7
Thur.	31	m 1	28	28 0	31	m 7	40	17 4
	Feb.	1	40a	26 2	Feb	7	10a	16 7
Fri	1	m 1	48	27 6	1	m 8	9	17 9
		2	12a	25 8		7	48a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
26 (Saturday)	h.	7h. 15m.	h.	6h. 28m.
27 (Sunday)	h.	7h. 16m.	h.	6h. 28m.
28 (Monday)	h.	7h. 16m.	h.	6h. 29m.
29 (Tuesday)	h.	7h. 14m.	h.	6h. 30m.
30 (Wednesday)	h.	7h. 14m.	h.	6h. 30m.
31 (Thursday	h.	7h. 14m.	h.	6h. 31m.
Feb. 1 (Friday)	h.	7h. 13m.	h.	6h. 32m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h	m
Last Quarter Feb. 1918.	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	11	3	34.6 p.m.
First Quarter	18	6	26.9 p.m.
Full Moon	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is below the average; in the east Punjab night temperature is also in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the eastern districts. Temperature is below normal over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in Rajputana; in Sind day temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is below normal both by day and night over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the eastern districts. Day temperature is below normal in the south-western districts; night temperature is in defect generally.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in defect in the north Konkan. At Bombay day temperature is also below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is also in defect here.

General Remarks.—Weather has generally been dry. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the Peninsula.

A few showers are likely in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th January, 1918, was 30.125 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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